



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



ROBERT PETER, M. D.

Transylvania University

ITS ORIGIN, RISE, DECLINE, AND FALL.

PREPARED FOR THE FILSON CLUB BY

ROBERT PETER, M. D.,

AND HIS DAUGHTER, MISS JOHANNA PETER,

Members of the Club.

Read at the Club meetings in October and November, 1895.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY:
JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY
Printers to the Filson Club
1896

436006
31.5.45

COPYRIGHTED BY
THE FILSON CLUB
1896

F
446
F48
no. 11

PREFACE.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, located at Lexington, Kentucky, was the first college in the Valley of the Ohio. It took the initial step in the march of higher education west of the Alleghanies, and for this reason, if for no other, its beginning, its rise to lofty heights, its decline, and its end in nothing but a memory, can hardly ever cease to be of interest to the friends of learning. No university in this country was ever inaugurated on a broader and better plan. It was to be a central university, with a seminary in each county of the surrounding State to supply it with students. To inaugurate this system, each of the early counties in Kentucky was given six thousand acres of land by the State to secure the necessary buildings and start its seminary. Had this system been adhered to, Transylvania would to-day be one of the leading universities not only of this country but of the whole world. It was doomed, however, to be sacrificed upon the inconsiderate altar

of denominational antagonisms. Different and opposing religious sects struggled for its control, and in the conflict the University was consumed by the fervor of their contests. The history of various countries is full of bad deeds done in the good name of religion, but Kentucky has witnessed but little, if any thing, more sad than the quarrels of her religious denominations which were so disastrous to Transylvania University.

In the following pages the story of this primal seat of learning in the great transmontane wilderness, where so many and such great universities and colleges now flourish, is told so clearly and so simply and so truthfully that it can not fail both to please and to instruct the reader. During the three fourths of a century in which this University existed, most of the prominent citizens of Kentucky were connected with it, either as trustees, professors, or students, and the mention of their names in the course of the narrative must prove valuable to the many who now seek to trace their ancestry through Kentucky pioneers.

THOMAS SPEED,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

WITH A BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF DR. ROBERT PETER.

SOME two or three years ago my father, the late Doctor Robert Peter, then long past eighty years of age, promised to write for the Filson Club the History of Transylvania University. In preparing to fulfill this promise he found that, in order not to make the narrative too long, it would be expedient to separate the history of the Medical Department of Transylvania from that of the University proper. This he accordingly did, reserving the medical history for another monograph, and was in readiness to complete the literary history when extreme age and consequent death prevented the execution of his plans.

At the request of President Durrett, of the Filson Club, I have endeavored to put my father's manuscripts into a proper form for publication, and while I do not presume to say that this History of Transylvania University is all that my father's master hand could have made it, yet, as it is, it can hardly fail of being an interesting and valuable contribu-

tion to the annals of education in the West. And although in some portions I have been obliged to compile the text from some of his former writings on the subject, it is, with the exception of only a few paragraphs, entirely in my father's language.

Connected with Transylvania and devoted to her service almost from his first coming to Kentucky, in 1832—as student, professor, and trustee; for nearly twenty years Dean of the Medical Faculty; for half a century in her halls in one capacity or another, having every opportunity for studying her history, every interest in perpetuating her fame—he was the one best fitted of all others to depict the progress of this grand old institution.

It had been an often-expressed wish of his friends, and long his own intention, that he should write fully the story of Old Transylvania, her triumphs and her disappointments, but in an exceptionally busy life this labor of love was postponed for a more convenient season, until at last, when his design was about, in part at least, to be accomplished, age had undermined the splendid energy and ability which had ever marked him, and he was forced to leave unfinished what had seemed the easiest and most pleasant of tasks.

If, then, there should be errors or faults in this history, they are mine. I trust they are few. I have spared no pains in trying to complete acceptably the work of a father as much revered in his home as he was in the community which knew him so long. From the outset I have been most kindly encouraged and materially aided in my undertaking by R. T. Durrett, LL. D., our honored President, and to him my thanks are first and particularly due. I would also acknowledge here the courtesy of President Charles Louis Loos, LL. D., of Kentucky University, in granting me the privilege of copying the old Records of Transylvania; and that of Ex-President and Emeritus Professor Henry H. White, LL. D., of the same University, in furnishing me valuable information. I am indebted also to the Reverend James B. Jones and others, of Kentucky University, for various kindnesses; and to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Clay, and numerous friends, for their kindly interest and assistance.

On my father's life it seems almost superfluous for me to dwell, so many years has it been under the direct observation of the public, and so well has it borne this continued inspection. I will not be thought boastful in speaking of a man as modest as he was, when I claim that he has done as much for education

and the advancement of this State as any other whose distinguished name is found within these covers.

Born January 21, 1805, near Launceston, Cornwall, in England, Robert Peter came to America at thirteen years of age, with his parents and their other children; his father, Robert Peter, senior, being of one of those old country families so distinctively English, and his mother, Johanna Dawe, a most superior woman. They settled first in Baltimore, and afterward at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where, Robert Peter, senior, having suffered pecuniarily by unsuccessful business enterprises, young Robert was early made dependent upon his own exertions, thus becoming what may be termed a self-made man. Perhaps it was in the wholesale drug store of Mr. Charles Avery, where he began his career, that the youth discovered that taste for chemistry which gave direction to his after life. Even at this period he was a constant student; and in 1828, after one session at the Rensselaer Institute Scientific School, at Troy, New York, he acquired the title of Lecturer on the Natural Sciences. That same year he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States, delivered a public course of chemical lectures to a small class in Pittsburgh, and, as member of the Hesperian Society, contributed a number of articles,

scientific, literary, and poetical, to "The Hesperus," a bi-monthly periodical published at Pittsburgh, 1828-29. In 1829 he delivered a course of lectures on the Natural Sciences to the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, of which he was a member; and in 1830-31 lectured on Chemistry in the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1832 he came to Lexington, Kentucky, by invitation of the Reverend B. O. Peers, to be associated with him in The Eclectic Institute, which Mr. Peers had founded there; and on Mr. Peers' appointment to the Presidency of Transylvania University, was unanimously elected, March 16, 1833, to the Chair of Chemistry in the Medical Department of that University. Here he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1834, and shortly after married Frances Paca, daughter of Major William Smith Dallam, of Maryland. Finding a large medical practice incompatible with his scientific pursuits, Doctor Peter soon relinquished the former for the more congenial occupation, and from thenceforth was identified with the Transylvania Medical School in her Chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy until the intervention of the Civil War, when he was surgeon in charge of several of the United States military hospitals at Lexington. While still in the Transylvania University he accepted the Professor-

ship of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, 1850-53. In 1865 he became Professor of Chemistry, etc., in the Kentucky University, on the consolidation of that institution with the State Agricultural and Mechanical College and with Transylvania University, lecturing daily in two colleges. On the separation of Kentucky University from the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, in 1878, he remained connected with the latter as Professor of Chemistry (having refused the Presidency) until 1887, when he was made Emeritus Professor. During all the years from 1854 until the suspension of the Kentucky Geological Survey in 1893 (with the exception of the years of the Civil War), he was chemist in various Geological Surveys. In the Kentucky Surveys, under Owen, Shaler, and Proctor, respectively, and in the Surveys of Arkansas and Indiana, conducted by Doctor David Dale Owen and his brother, Doctor Richard Owen, Doctor Peter made analyses of thousands of soils, coals, ores, marls, mineral waters, etc., filling thousands of pages of Chemical Report. He was indefatigable in his labors; this work of the Geological Survey being in his opinion of vital importance to the prosperity of the State, and its cessation in recent years little less than a public calamity.

Had he been a younger man I doubt not but by his strenuous exertions some measure would have been compassed by which the Survey could have been continued; but at that time (1893) his hold on earthly things was gradually, almost imperceptibly, relaxing, and on April 26, 1894, after a steady decline of several weeks, he passed away at the age of eighty-nine, without apparent physical disease, and without having once descended to those querulous complainings which are the disfigurement of advanced age.

Throughout his life he was a versatile and constant writer, not only for scientific and medical journals, but in miscellaneous newspapers and periodicals, on agriculture, politics, and the current topics of the day. As an instance of his facility with the pen he is known to have prepared in one afternoon and evening an article of over five thousand words on the proposed removal of the Medical School from Lexington, and in defense of his revered friend, Doctor B. W. Dudley.

In the course of an incessantly industrious life; in the hundreds of classes he has taught; in the innumerable articles he has written; in the scientific investigations he has made; in the multitude of lectures, public and otherwise, he has delivered; in the thousands of his pupils, many of them hoary-headed, who name

him with respect; he has left an impress of his own upon this Western country; and not here alone. It seems not inappropriate that the last message from the pen of this oldest educator of our State should find its theme in Kentucky's oldest educational institution.

JOHANNA PETER.

13

THE HISTORY
OF
Transylvania University.

I. TRANSYLVANIA.

MORE than one hundred years ago, on the 23d of May, 1775, while old Virginia was yet a British colony, and "Kan-tuck-ee," or Kentucky, was not even a county of that State, but merely an unknown extension of the county of Fincastle, Colonel Richard Henderson, at the recently erected fort or station of Boonesborough, presided over the first legislative assembly ever called in this region of country.

In the March preceding, this energetic man, a native of North Carolina, together with William Johnson, Nathaniel Hart, John Luttrell, David Hart, John Williams, James Hogg, and Leonard Henley Bullock, with Daniel Boone as their agent, acquired by purchase, at a merely nominal price,* from the chiefs and head men of

* The price paid was £10,000, equal to about fifty thousand dollars of our money, and the land acquired about twenty million acres, or at the rate of about one fourth of one cent per acre. (Centenary of Kentucky, pages 37 and 38.)

the Cherokees, all that tract of country included between the Ohio, Cumberland, and Kentucky rivers. Their design was to invite settlers and to establish a new colony. They had opened land offices and had deeded 560,000 acres of their land to purchasers, and designed to establish a separate and independent government under the sovereignty of Great Britain, resembling the proprietary colonies then existing. This first legislative body of delegates had therefore assembled in this wild country of the Kentucky River, pursuant to a call by Henderson, to form a code of laws for the proprietors and settlers, and to organize a new government; and then and there it was enacted that this new colony should bear the name of *Transylvania*.*

But the name has endured much longer than the government. The colony of Virginia immediately declared the purchase from the Indians an illegal act, having reserved to herself the sovereign right to extinguish

*The deed from the Cherokee Indians supplied the beautiful name of Chenoa for the country conveyed. If that learned man, whoever he was, in the Henderson Company, had adopted the Indian instead of the classical name for the new colony he would have shown better taste if not as much learning. The name Transylvania was probably suggested by that of a European country, now a part of Austria. The Romans called it Transylvania because it lay beyond the great forest which skirted the south of the Carpathian Mountains, and Henderson & Co. probably so named it because it was beyond the great forest or wilderness of the Alleghauy Mountains.

the Indian title to lands within her supposed limits;* and the ambitious proprietors, who had thus performed for her this superserviceable act, were forced to be satisfied with a grant from her of land twelve miles square on the Ohio at the mouth of Green River, instead of their magnificent new territory and their almost princely proprietary rights which Virginia reclaimed.

In the opening address of Colonel Henderson on that memorable occasion of the formation of a new government within the boundaries of our present State—before any other legislative hall was possible than the wide-spreading branches of the enormous elm tree under which these delegates assembled, before the ever-memorable Declaration of Independence had been penned—it is interesting to note the following passage: “If any doubt remain amongst you with respect to the force and efficacy of whatever laws you may now or hereafter make, be pleased to consider *that all power is originally in the people,*” etc.; indicating in the brief allusion the prevailing sentiment of the bold and free

*By an act of the Colonial Legislature of Virginia, passed in the year 1705, private citizens were forbidden to purchase lands from the Indians; and when Virginia became an independent State she inserted in her first constitution the following clause: “No purchase of lands shall be made of Indian natives but in behalf of the public by the authority of the General Assembly.” (Centenary of Kentucky, pages 38 and 39.)

pioneers who were about to conquer and occupy the new and savage region.

Only six years previously, on the first day of May, 1769, says Boone himself:* "I resigned my domestic happiness for a time and left my family and peaceable habitation on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, to wander through the wilderness of America in quest of the country of Kentuckee, in company with John Finley, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Mooney, and William Cool;" and in marking out the rude and narrow trail to guide the delegates of Transylvania to Boonesborough, he and his party were attacked by the aborigines and several were killed and wounded in the enterprise.

Indeed, savage war raged around the new settlers for many years after the first legislature met, and no external aid of any other government was given to their assistance in their dreadful struggle for their lives in the rich lands they had begun to occupy. When the celebrated General George Rogers Clark, who came to Kentucky in 1775, applied subsequently to the Executive Council of Virginia, at Williamsburg, for a supply of gunpowder for the Kentucky stations, to enable them to subsist and defend themselves—game being their

*Autobiography of Daniel Boone, in Filson's History of Kentucky, page 50.

only dependence, and the wild, lurking foe constantly active—he was first informed that it was uncertain whether this country belonged to Virginia or to North Carolina, and that they could do no more than to lend him the powder, provided he would be personally responsible for it and pay the cost of transportation. They afterward, however, changed their mind, and supplied him with five hundred pounds of powder.

It was only in the following year, after this meeting of the Transylvania Legislature, that *Kentuckee County*, including all the present State, was established, December 31, 1776,* by Virginia out of the western portion of Fincastle County, and it was four years later, in April, 1779, that Colonel Robert Patterson and others began the erection of a fort where Lexington now stands, and to lay off that town. A figure of this primitive defense forms an illustration to the title-page of "Ranck's History of Lexington."

The name of Transylvania reappears in early Kentucky history as the designation of her earliest educational institution, and has acquired a venerable reputation in connection with our State University.

Transylvania University and its first school, Transylvania Seminary, will be remembered by our people as

* Henning's Statutes of Virginia, volume 9, page 257.

long as colleges exist, or they uphold and cherish the great cause of popular education.

As we have said, the name of Transylvania, as applied to the colony of Colonel Henderson in 1775, had but a brief existence. A Transylvania company it is true appeared, and in later years gave a lot of ground to Transylvania University in the city of Lexington, on which the old college edifice formerly stood, but this was another, more local, association, "Transylvania Land Company," known now only by means of the donation of this lot to Transylvania University.

Kentucky (called then Kentucke) had been allowed a separate municipal court by the State of Virginia, and formed into a county, apart from Fincastle County, in 1776, only seven years after Boone's first visit, when, after another four years, Virginia endowed the inhabitants of the new county with certain public lands for educational purposes. The old act of endowment is now quite interesting on many accounts, and we here reproduce it in full from the records.

"An Act to vest certain Escheated Lands in the County of Kentucke in Trustees for a Public School," and reads as follows:

"Whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that there are certain Lands within the county of Kentucke, formerly belonging to British subjects, not yet sold under the Law of Escheats and

Forfeitures, which might at a future day be a valuable fund for the maintenance and education of youth, and it being the interest of this Commonwealth always to promote and encourage every design which may tend to the improvement of the mind and the diffusion of knowledge even amongst the most remote citizens, whose situation a barbarous neighborhood and a savage intercourse might otherwise render unfriendly to science.

"Be it enacted that eight thousand acres of land within the said county of Kentucke, late the property of Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins, and Alexander McKee,* be and the same is hereby vested in William Fleming, William Christian, John Todd, Stephen Trigg, Benjamin Logan, John Floyd, John May, Levi Todd, John Cowan, George Meriwether, John Cobbs, George Thompson, and Edmund Taylor, Trustees, as a free donation from the Commonwealth for the purpose of a public school or Seminary of Learning, to be

* Alexander McKee owned 2,000 acres of this confiscated land which was declared forfeited to the State because he was a Tory and took up arms against the colonies. A singular fact connected with its history is that the Legislature of Virginia passed an act in 1786 compelling the town of Louisville to pay John Campbell £608, about two thousand and twenty-six dollars, which was owed him by this McKee, and for which Campbell claimed a lien on his 2,000 acres. The trustees of Louisville could not see why they should be compelled to pay off this McKee debt to Campbell, but they nevertheless had it to pay, and the paying of it required the sale of the last foot, except a graveyard and court-house square, of the 1,000 acres given to the town of Louisville by Virginia. (Henning's Statutes, volume 12, page 395.)

Collins' Survey consisted of 3,000 acres of land near Lexington, in Fayette County. McKee's Survey, 2,000 acres, also in Fayette County. McKenzie's Survey, 3,000 acres, was at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, in Jefferson County.

"The Military Survey, of 3,000 acres, made in the name of Robert McKenzie on the Ohio at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, sold (conditionally) for \$12,756 to Captain Hendry Allison, Samuel Luckett, and Edmund Taylor." (Records of B. T. T. U., April, 1810.)

erected in said county as soon as the circumstances of the county and the state of the funds will admit, and for no other purpose whatever; saving and reserving to said Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins, and Alexander McKee, and every one of them, and every person claiming under them, all right and interest in the above mentioned Lands to which they may be by Law entitled, and of which they shall in due time avail themselves, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

This act passed the Virginia General Assembly in the May session of 1780, and is the first charter of Transylvania University.

Three years after the passage of this act for the establishment of a public school, when Kentucky had been erected into a District of three counties—Jefferson, Lincoln, and Fayette—with a District Court, the General Assembly of Virginia passed another act, by which the number of trustees was raised to twenty-five, and the name of Transylvania Seminary given to the proposed school.

In this new charter we find the names of Colonel John Bowman,* George Rogers Clark, Isaac Shelby, Christo-

*Colonel John Bowman was the first military governor of Kentucky, or "the County of Kentucky." His commission as County Lieutenant, signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, was in the possession of the late John B. Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University. The members of the Bowman family seem generally to have been prominent in promoting the cause of education in our State. The father of John B. Bowman was an original trustee and corporator of Bacon College, as well as a liberal donor to its funds. John

pher Greenup, John Crittenden, Thomas Marshall, David Rice, Willis Green, and other historic characters added to the list of trustees. They are endowed with all the "powers and privileges that are enjoyed by the visitors and governors of any college or university within this State not herein limited or otherwise directed."

They were authorized to receive, hold or sell donations in property of any kind for the use of the seminary; provided that no lands given by the Commonwealth be sold without special leave of the legislature, and, further (Section 8), "that no land or other property that may be vested in said trustees as an inalienable endowment to said seminary shall ever be sold or otherwise transferred from the special purpose to which it was appropriated by the donor."

This is a most important provision, which is yet retained in full force in regard to all the property transferred by Transylvania University to Kentucky University.

This old act of the Assembly of Virginia is quite

B. Bowman and his brother, Colonel A. H. Bowman, were students in that college in its first year, and were both afterward original incorporators and curators of Kentucky University. These two brothers, with another, Mr. D. M. Bowman, were the first three donors of Kentucky University, starting the subscription with \$1,000 each. John B. Bowman devoted more than twenty years of his life and energies, without salary, to the building up of Kentucky University.

long, and we will merely give a general statement of its provisions.

It provides that the trustees, and the president and professors, etc., shall take an oath of fidelity to the government, and a special oath of office before a judge of the Supreme Court.

It exempted twenty thousand acres of the lands of the seminary from taxation, and its officers and students from military duty. It gave to it all escheated lands in the District, not to exceed twenty thousand acres, as a free donation to the seminary.

It provided that the first meeting of the trustees should be at John Crow's Station, in Lincoln County, and, with many other provisions for their government, enacted that a majority of the trustees could supply, by ballot, any vacancies which might occur in their board, "and thereby keep up a succession until the mode of electing trustees shall be otherwise *directed by law.*"

This clause, as well as the last section of the act, throws some light on the complaint made, that in a subsequent change of the Board of Trustees by the Legislature of Kentucky a breach of faith was committed.*

*That is, it shows that such complaint was unfounded,

This last section reads as follows :

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall at all times be accountable for their transactions, touching any matter or thing relating to said seminary, in such manner as the legislature shall direct.”

It was claimed, as was fully set forth in that valuable and interesting work, “The History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky,” published in 1847 by Reverend Robert Davidson, D. D., formerly of Lexington, that this influential body of Christians, the Presbyterians, having been mainly instrumental in originating this beneficent scheme for popular educational improvement, were equitably, if not legally, entitled to its chief control. The history of the controversy which this claim occasioned would be very instructive to our people if impartially presented. By the constitution of republican Virginia the Anglican Church was disestablished, and all religions put upon an equality within her domain. Under such conditions it is difficult to understand how the State could endow a college with the public lands belonging to all religious denominations alike, and yet permit any one denomination to exercise or assert even equitable control over it. If the State, in its act of incorporation, had shielded the school from the preponderating influence

of any single religious denomination, the school might have been more successful and enduring.

II. TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

In accordance with the two acts of the General Assembly of Virginia (1780 and 1783), vesting escheated lands, not exceeding twenty thousand acres, of the county and district of Kentucky, in the hands of twenty-one trustees for the establishment of a "Public School or Seminary of Learning," to be denominated Transylvania Seminary, a first meeting of the trustees was held, according to the terms of the act of 1783, at John Crow's Station in November of that year.

John Crow's Station was near Danville, in what was then Lincoln County, which county at that time included nearly one third of the present State of Kentucky, and Danville was then, and remained until 1792, the capital of the district. The condition of the Commonwealth at the time of this meeting of the Board of Trustees of our first public educational institution may be inferred from the fact that less than a year preceding this time, on the 15th of April, 1782, Bryant's Station, near Lexington, was besieged for two days by six hundred Indians and a few British sol-

diers, who, on their retreat from that place, won, on the 19th, the celebrated battle of the "Lower Blue Lick," so disastrous to Kentuckians.* Peace had been declared between Great Britain and the United States in 1782, but the news did not reach Kentucky until the following spring, and Indian troubles continued for some time afterward.†

At the first meeting we find, by reference to the original "Record Book" of the trustees, still in the archives of Transylvania University, there were present Benjamin Logan, Levi Todd, Samuel McDowell, John Bowman, Isaac Shelby, David Rice, Caleb Wallace, Walker Daniel, Robert Johnson, John Craig, James Speed, Christopher Greenup, and Willis Green, most of whom were men of note, who impressed their names durably on the pages of Kentucky history.

Little could be done at this primary meeting except

*Collins' History of Kentucky, volume 1, page 20.

†When the effort was being made to inaugurate the Transylvania Seminary the inhabitants of Kentucky were dwelling in stations, from one of which to the other it was dangerous to pass except in companies. John Filson, on his map of Kentucky, published in 1784 and reproduced in Colonel Durrett's Life and Times of Filson in 1884, lays down no less than fifty of these stations in what is now known as the Blue Grass Region. People thus shut up in fortified places, with Indians waiting to scalp them as they came out, were not in a favorable condition for the opening of a seminary that was to draw its support from the whole country. The trustees persevered, however, in spite of dangers and difficulties, until the school was opened and pupils in attendance.

to organize in accordance with the law. The endowment being in lands, for the time wholly unavailable, the seminary could not, of course, be commenced. Accordingly, having taken the oath of office, and appointed Mr. Ebenezer Brooks their clerk, and unanimously elected Reverend David Rice their chairman, they resolved "to open subscriptions to receive donations from those whose public spirit would induce them to encourage the promotion of useful knowledge," and David Rice, Samuel McDowell, Caleb Wallace, Walker Daniel, James Speed, Christopher Greenup, and Willis Green were appointed a "committee to draw up and circulate the subscriptions."

The second meeting of this Board was to be in the Dutch Station* Meeting House, on December 11, 1783, but no quorum was present.

The third meeting was called on March 3, 1784, but no quorum assembled until the following day, when the gratifying information was presented that the Reverend John Todd, of Louisa, in Virginia, had donated "a library and philosophical apparatus, as an encouragement to science, to this institution;" and it was resolved "that this Board entertain a proper sense of

* Dutch Station was on Beargrass Creek, Jefferson County, established 1780.

the liberal gratuity made by Mr. Todd toward the introduction of useful knowledge in this western country, and that Mr. Moseby and Mr. McDowell, or either of them, deliver the thanks of the Board for the donation in the manner that will be most agreeable to him."

Mr. Moseby was also appointed to have the library and apparatus transported to this county, and Mr. McDowell "offered, in case of accidents, to do all in his power to forward the same." The money to pay the expenses of the transportation, not to exceed fifty pounds sterling, to be obtained by loan or subscription.*

The difficult matter of the transportation of these books and the apparatus through the wild region to be traversed seems to have occupied some time.

*Copy of subscription paper for Transportation of Library, etc., presented by Reverend John Todd to Transylvania Seminary, from the original copy in the Records, which seems to be in the writing of Reverend Harry Toulmin: "Whereas, a donation hath been made to the Transylvania Seminary of a valuable library of books, and a philosophical apparatus, which are now lying at the house of the Reverend John Todd in the county of Louisa, and can not be transported to the District of Kentucky on account of the low funds of the Seminary; We, the subscribers, sensible of the great advantage which the good people of the District would derive by the said Seminary being set on foot, and of the benefit which would accrue by having said library and philosophical apparatus deposited in said Seminary, have paid into the hands of Harry Innis, Chairman of the Board, the several sums of money annexed to our names, to

After two failures to meet for want of a quorum, the Board, meeting at Danville, November 4, 1784 —

“*Resolved*, That one or more grammar schools be erected, as the funds would permit.

“That the first be erected in Lincoln County, near the Reverend David Rice’s dwelling.

“That subscription papers (the tenor of which is given), be circulated.

“That the price of tuition be at the rate of four pistoles* by the year for each student, to be paid quarterly.”

Trouble now seemed to commence with adverse claims to the escheated lands, and little progress seems to have been made toward the establishment of the public school; when, after seven successive failures to meet because of “no quorum,” the Board, on March 26, 1785, by their committee, engaged the Reverend James Mitchell, a Presbyterian minister, “as master of the school at the Reverend David Rice’s, for one year at a salary of

be repaid to us out of the first moneys which may accrue from the funds of the said Seminary. May 28, 1788.

	£	s		£	s
Harry Innis,	1	10	Robt. Johnson,	1	10
Christ. Greenup,	1	10	Levi Todd,	1	10
Caleb Wallace,	1	10	Jno. Campbell,	1	10
Sam'l McDowell,	1	00	Jno. Edwards,	1	10
Robt. Todd,	1	00	Isaac Shelby,	1	8
R. Patterson,	1	00	Benj. Logan,	1	7
T. Marshall,	1	10	W. Ward,	1	00
Thos. Lewis,	1	8			
Willis Green,	1	10			<u>£21 13</u>

*The pistole was a Spanish coin, worth about \$3.90.

thirty pounds sterling." These details exemplify the day of small things in which our University took its origin.

At this meeting of the Board, James Wilkinson (General Wilkinson), James Garrard (Governor Garrard), and Harry Innis (Judge Innis) were elected trustees "in place of John Bowman, Walker Daniel, and John Moseby, deceased."

The Reverend David Rice, Chairman of the Board for several years, called more frequently "Father Rice," because of his fatherly care of the infant Presbyterian churches in Kentucky, who had but recently removed to this State, had, according to Davidson's History, taken an active part in the establishment of Hampden-Sidney Academy in Virginia, as he, with the Reverend John Todd, and his nephew, Colonel John Todd, who fell at Blue Licks, and Caleb Wallace, member from the county of Lincoln, had greatly promoted the endowment of Transylvania Seminary. It will be noticed that its first grammar school was held in his house, and Davidson states he was its first teacher.

It appears, however, from the records of the Board of Trustees that the Reverend James Mitchell was the first regularly appointed "master" in Transylvania Seminary.

Notwithstanding the seemingly liberal grant of twenty thousand acres of land, by the State of Virginia, for the establishment of this our first "public school or seminary of learning" in Kentucky, and the additional gift of the Reverend John Todd, of Virginia, with the aid to be obtained by subscriptions from the inhabitants at large, this laudable effort to organize public education here, although committed to the fostering charge of some of the most prominent and energetic citizens, did not seem at first to promise the desired success. The then unavailable condition of the lands, the unsettled and insecure state of the country, the general necessity for attention to the ordinary duties for the preservation of life, obstructed the course of classical instruction and mental culture.

The trustees, however, continued, with numerous failures for want of a quorum, to hold their regular meetings, and on June 21, 1786, resolved to apply to the General Assembly of Virginia for one sixth of all the surveyor's fees in the District of Kentucky, which was then the perquisite of William and Mary College of Virginia. This request was graciously granted them in 1787 by act of Assembly, and the further right was vested in the Trustees of Transylvania Seminary to examine all candidates for the office of County Surveyor,

and to be the sole judge of their qualifications, and without their approbation no one could be appointed to that position.* In 1790 a very stringent act of Assembly bound those surveyors under penalties to pay this perquisite to Transylvania Seminary, and the records of the trustees show that there had been received, as reported by the Committee on Funds, up to April 13, 1791, together with tuition money, one hundred and seventy pounds thirteen shillings and two pence—an amount equal to about \$567 of our present currency, but of much greater relative value in those early times.†

Not finding this sufficient, the trustees also procured another act of Assembly authorizing them to propose a lottery for the purpose of raising five hundred pounds

* Marshall's History of Kentucky, volume 1, page 356.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
† For Tuition,	60	8	6
From the Surveyor of Nelson County,	12		
From the Surveyor of Madison County,	20	2	10
From the Surveyor of Jefferson County,	3		
From the Surveyor of Woodford County,	25		
From the Surveyor of Bourbon County,	30	2	10
From the Surveyor of Lincoln County,	20	13	2
	£170 13 2		

By an act of the Virginia Legislature, in 1777, the dollar was made equal to six shillings, which made the shilling sixteen and two thirds cents. As the Virginia pound retained the number of twenty shillings in the pound sterling, its value became three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents. This value was kept up in Kentucky until the United States established the decimal system of dollars and cents in 1792.

sterling for the use of the Seminary; and accordingly a committee reported, April 12, 1791, "A scheme of a lottery for raising the sum of five hundred pounds for the purpose of erecting an Academy to the Transylvania Seminary, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of Virginia."

In the old "Kentucky Gazette" of April 28, 1792, we find an advertisement that the first class of the Transylvania Seminary Lottery would be drawn on the 20th of June following, provided a sufficient number of tickets were sold, signed John Hawkins, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

How much this obsolete gambling project yielded for the cause of education in Kentucky does not appear on the records. The file of the same old newspaper shows us that again, on July 10, 1804, another lottery was advertised, called the "Lexington Medical Lottery," with a view to establish a Medical College in Transylvania University.

In 1786, a year before the first newspaper was issued in Kentucky, the trustees had not decided in what part of the country they would permanently locate their future University. A committee of that body reported at their meeting on May 16th of that year, that "a situation on the west fork of Hickman's Creek," for-

merly the property of Henry Collins and part of the escheated lands vested in said trustees for the purpose of a public school, "was a good one for the erection of their public buildings." It was about two and a half miles south of Lexington, "had good springs, a branch, and a mill." The land was fertile and settling rapidly, and they "found no situation on the McKee tract equal to this." Had the trustees listened to the suggestion of their committee, would the town have clustered around the "Public Buildings" they designed to erect for their school on the now comparatively unknown locality of Hickman's Creek, or would the more rapid growth of Lexington have speedily caused the removal to it of this seminary of learning? The trustees, however, left the question of the permanent location of the public school an open one for five years thereafter.

This delay caused apparently much public dissatisfaction, and a correspondent of the *Kentucky Gazette* (which commenced its existence in Lexington August 11, 1787), in an article published on September 1st of that year, expressed the "surprise of a good many citizens that the trustees of Transylvania Seminary should so long delay taking steps to forward the design of that well-devised institution." He states that the trustees are of various religious denominations, and pro-

posed, in order to remove the difficulty of contending sects, "that they only furnish students with opportunities of knowledge and free inquiry," and that truth would prevail; that they should "appoint without regard to denominations," etc., giving us a clew to one of the difficulties against which the infant University was then struggling for active life.

Another article, signed "A Transylvanian," appeared in the same old newspaper about this time, which recommended to the trustees "a liberal policy" in relation to the sects in the organization of the institution. But in the Gazette for December 22d "A Sectarian" contended, in answer, that it would not do to be "liberal and disinterested" in matters of "religion, morals, etc."

But polemical difficulties were not the only ones which opposed the organizing efforts of the trustees in these early days, as may be inferred from the following "advertisement" which appeared in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette, May 15, 1788, and which we transcribe here as a historical curiosity suggestive of the state of the country and the feelings of some of the people toward the savages who then infested it, as follows:

"As Indians, whenever they make incursions into our settlements, call at the evacuated houses of Mr. Coppage, on Dry Run, and Mr. Wilson, on McCrackin's Run, about four miles from Colonel Johnson's

mill, and supply themselves with wheat, corn, and potatoes, etc., as there is every probability that if these articles were impregnated with arsenic or other subtle poison, we might trap them. We therefore request all persons not to touch or in any manner molest any article left there, as we mean to make the experiment. Signed,

“JOHN PAYNE,

“ARCH. CAMPBELL.”

Yet, notwithstanding this, which to us seems a shocking announcement, the Kentucky Gazette, on August 2d of the same year, advertises a Lexington “Society for Improvement in Knowledge,” to meet on the third Saturday of every month at 2 P. M. In the same number of the old paper we find this then common notice: “It is expected that a large company will meet at the Crab Orchard on the 12th of September in readiness to move early next morning for the old settlement.” Frequent notices of this sort of gathering of parties at Crab Orchard, for mutual protection “through the wilderness,” appear in subsequent numbers of the papers, and many accounts of Indian murders and depredations are given.*

*As late as May 23, 1794, the Gazette records that Indians killed a family about twelve miles from Shelbyville, and on October 9, 1794, the celebrated Benjamin Logan advertised in the Kentucky Gazette that he intended to set out on the 25th from Mercer County to go to Nashville to “chastise the Indians who are our enemies.” Persons disposed to join the enterprise are to come with a good horse, provisions, arms, etc. Yet amid these troubles Thos. Hart & Son had begun to manufacture nails here and advertise for a number

An advertisement which appeared December 5, 1789, gives a good idea of the postal facilities of the times: "A Post rider will start from this place on Monday, 14th, to Harrodsburg, Danville, Limestone, Madison, Boonesborough, and Bourbon, and if sufficiently encouraged will continue to ride once a week for one year."

As late as October 29, 1791, Mr. Edward Bullock advertised that he had commenced post-riding, and would leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Court House on the 1st and 15th of each month, and go all round the settlements.

According to the census report of 1790, the District of Kentucky contained 73,677 inhabitants, of whom 61,133 were free whites—mostly immigrants from the older portions of Virginia—and 12,545 blacks or colored slaves.

Marshall, in his *History of Kentucky*, volume 1, page 443, records of these early settlers that "there of journeymen nailers; and "Hands are wanted at the Bourbon Furnace," the iron castings of which are offered for sale; and in Harrodsburg a Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture was formed. Subsequently an advertisement appears, "Negroes wanted to work the Iron Works on Slate Creek (being the oldest iron furnace in the West), apply to John C. Owen or John Breckinridge." On March 12, 1796, appears in the *Gazette*, "Proposals for making a wagon road through wilderness, commencing at Crab Orchard and terminating at the Cumberland Mountains." A road which, if then constructed as a great public work and a necessity, is now undistinguishable among the mountain roadways of the State.

were many well educated, and more means to be applied in that way than most other countries could afford;* while a general propensity for giving and receiving literary instruction was obviously a prevailing sentiment throughout the country." "It is to be remarked," he adds, "that the Indian war still prevailed and was general; which had greatly restrained improvement in the lines of building, ornament, and furniture."

Our early historians tell us that notwithstanding the hardships and difficulties which these early settlers encountered and endured, schools, even "Latin schools," were comparatively numerous, besides the well-endowed district or State college, Transylvania Seminary.

Ranck's interesting "History of Lexington" hands down many instructive facts in this relation. McKinney (who fought the wild-cat) had a school at first in the primeval Lexington Blockhouse in 1780, afterward on Cheapside. John Filson taught here in 1782. Isaac Wilson, of Philadelphia College, established his Lexington Grammar School in 1787; and James Priestly advertised in the Kentucky Gazette, November 22, 1788, "that he had been appointed to superintend and conduct the education of students in Latin, Greek, and

*Shaler in his "Kentucky" gives a good description of the early Kentuckians.

English, the arts and sciences," etc., in Bardstown. "Price five pounds per annum: twenty shillings in money and the rest in cattle and country produce." A Lexington Dancing Assembly was announced in the same paper in January, 1789.

The early records of our State University, as well as most of these early endeavors to diffuse instruction, show that the best and most energetic men of our country, the leaders in war as well as in the peaceful arts and in politics, our warriors, our statesmen, were those who also proposed, endowed, and carried out these means of improvement and enlightenment so indispensable to the maintenance of our free institutions.

Continuing our digest of the special History of Transylvania Seminary, we find * that at a meeting of the Board, held in Lexington, October 15, 1788, Mr. Elias Jones was appointed Professor for the Transylvania Seminary, by eleven votes over Mr. Wilson, who had only one vote! the Reverend David Rice having resigned that office the year preceding.

The Board had not, up to this time, selected a permanent location for the Seminary, and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ward were accordingly appointed a committee "to rent convenient houses in or near the town of

* Old Record Book of the Trustees.

Lexington for the purposes of the Seminary, 'till' houses can be built on the lands of the same." Also Mr. Wilkinson (the celebrated General Wilkinson) and Mr. Crittenden were appointed to employ a "grammar-master" at a sum "not to exceed sixty pounds a year; as soon as twenty students shall be entered;" and it was also resolved, "That should the number of scholars exceed forty they be empowered to procure an usher on the best terms they can."

Accordingly this committee advertised in the Kentucky Gazette, April 25, 1789, "For any gentleman qualified to undertake the presidency of the Seminary, to apply to Captain Young* to hear and make proposals."

A committee was also appointed to procure subscriptions for the erection of buildings.

But the Board the following year, 1789, rescinded these orders to appoint a president and employ a "grammar-master" and usher, and the "library and mathematical apparatus belonging to the Seminary were ordered to be deposited at Mr. Levi Todd's." What untoward event had cast a shadow on the young institution? Could it be that the troubles about the navigation of the Mississippi, and the celebrated Spanish intrigues, together with the excitements of Indian

*Captain Young's house was on the present "Jordan's Row," Lexington.

depredations and the prevalent dissatisfaction of our early people with the United States Government exerted a retarding influence on the growth of our young college?*

These were evidently stirring times in the District, and in the preparation for war, as in its pursuit, learning languishes.

Nothwithstanding, the Board of Trustees renewed, at their meeting on April 15, 1789, their "committee to employ a grammar-master to take charge of a school, immediately to be instituted at such place and under such regulations as a majority of said committee shall direct; the salary to be one hundred pounds sterling per annum."

The grammar-master was first to be examined. "If the number of students exceed fifteen they may employ an usher or ushers;" and it was also resolved "that the grammar-master may *teach the sciences* to such students as may require the same."

It appears that they did then institute the grammar school, for the records show that in the following year

*It is well known to the historian that, although many conventions of the people of Kentucky had been held up to this time favoring a separation from Virginia and the erection of Kentucky into another State, and as many as four acts of the General Assembly had been passed up to 1790 favoring that separation, many of the people of Kentucky and their leaders favored the formation of a Confederacy of States west and south of the mountains, to include the mouth of the Mississippi, and that so much dissatisfaction prevailed here because of the apparent neglect of the authorities at Washington to protect

(October, 1790,) "a committee was appointed to examine into the state of the grammar school, now taught by Mr. Isaac Wilson, and to report."

The Kentucky Gazette, June 6, 1789, contains the advertisement of this grammar school of Transylvania Seminary "in the public school room, adjacent to the Presbyterian meeting house. Tuition three pounds per year. Colonel W. Ward, Chairman of the Board."

The above committee were empowered to prepare a "Formulary."

Under the charge of Mr. Isaac Wilson, the young college appears to have been somewhat resuscitated, and we suppose it was while he wielded the ferule of command that the novel "commencement" occurred, described in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette, April 26, 1790, as follows:

"Friday, the 10th inst., was appointed for the examination of the students of Transylvania Seminary by the trustees. In the presence of a very respectable audience several elegant speeches were delivered by the boys, and in the evening a tragedy was acted, and the whole concluded with a farce. The several mas-

this country from Indian aggressions, and to secure the free navigation of that great river, so very necessary to our commerce, as well as in regard to the excise tax on whisky production—a considerable industry here—that in 1789, the year of the presidential election, "no votes were cast in the District of Kentucky for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States," and a correspondence occurred between General Washington and Colonel Thos. Marshall respecting the British and Spanish intrigues in Kentucky. (Collins' History of Kentucky, volume 1, page 22.)

terly strokes of eloquence throughout the performance obtained general applause and were acknowledged by an universal clap from all present. The good order and decorum observed throughout the whole, together with the rapid progress of the school in literature, reflects great honor on the President."

Mr. Wilson appears to have been the only teacher drawing a salary at that time.

From causes not now evident the grammar school declined again. By the report of a committee, April 13, 1791, we find that it began that year with thirteen scholars and soon declined to only five. But the Board had made a "new code of laws," and had "raised the tuition money to four pounds sterling."

That war is inimical to general education is illustrated more than once in the history of our early institution. In the year 1790 Kentucky was permitted, in consequence of the stress of hostilities, to have a local Board of War for her own defense, and St. Clair and Harmar were both in the field.

Judge Innis, writing to Secretary Knox, July 7, 1790, stated that within seven years fifteen hundred souls had been killed or taken prisoners, twenty thousand horses carried off, and other property plundered to the value of fifteen thousand pounds.*

*Davidson's History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 72.

In this condition of things who can wonder that the promising State Seminary, under the charge of Mr. Isaac Wilson, should have been reduced from thirteen pupils at the beginning to five in the year following his encouraging commencement exercises, or that the trustees should set about to raise five hundred pounds for the use of the Seminary, by lottery, according to the act of Assembly; the fees from the county surveyors not being sufficient for the current expenses, and the landed property then being unavailable.

But under all these discouragements a committee was appointed to rent a house for a school for six months, the rent not to exceed ten pounds, and Mr. James Moore, who succeeded Mr. Wilson as grammar-master, was requested to take charge of the books and philosophical apparatus of the Seminary, for the use and benefit of the scholars under his charge, he being authorized to charge scholars what "he shall think reasonable for the use of the Roman and Greek classics," etc.

Mr. Moore, subsequently the first rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in Lexington, 1794, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia immediately preceding his appointment in Transylvania Seminary. He was at that time a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry, but

his trial sermon not being sustained by the Presbytery, he, thinking the treatment rigorous, sought refuge in the Episcopal Church. He was appointed acting President of Transylvania Seminary, and Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Belles-lettres; retaining the position until displaced by the election of the celebrated Harry Toulmin in 1794. The Reverend James Moore "was distinguished for sound learning, devoted piety, courteous manners, and liberal policy."* A mural tablet in Christ Church, Lexington, records his virtues.

Mr. Moore, as "director," or teacher of our young Seminary, had many difficulties to encounter. The committee report that "no suitable house could be had, and that Mr. Moore subjected himself to the inconvenience of keeping the school in his own house, and was entitled to compensation for the same." Accordingly the Board allowed him "twenty-five pounds for his services, and four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence for the rent of part of his house." But they allowed him fifty pounds for his salary in the following year, "one half to be paid in property," continuing to pay him four pounds additional for the rooms in his house used for the school.

*Collins' History of Kentucky, volume 1, page 442, where it is erroneously stated that he was acting President of Transylvania *University*.

It is commonly stated in the current histories that Transylvania Seminary was permanently located in Lexington in 1788. This is, however, an error, as the preceding and following statements show.

Up to 1792 the Board of Trustees had not decided where to permanently locate the Seminary, but in October of that year certain citizens, calling themselves the Transylvania Company* (or Transylvania Land Company), made proposals to the Board to secure the location of the permanent buildings of the Seminary in Lexington, by the proffer of a lot of ground "next adjoining Messrs. January's," on that condition.

The Board were not then prepared to act on the

*This Transylvania Company, which is not to be confounded with the older and more celebrated company organized under that name by Colonel Henderson, was a local association sometimes called the "Seminary Company," which had leased or purchased some of the Seminary lands. Peyton Short was its president in 1793, succeeded that year by James Parker; Thomas January being secretary, and Wm. Morton, John Coburn, Edward West (the celebrated inventor), John Maxwell, Reverend Adam Rankin, Andrew Steele, Wm. Leavy (father of Wm. A. Leavy), Edward Payne, senior, and Thos. Carneal were members, also C. Vancouver, A. K. Marshall, John Cooke, Saml. McMillan, Jacob Springle, B. Duke, Corns. Beatty, A. Holmes, N. Wilson, C. Wilkins, J. Postlethwaite, R. Downing, John Moylan, and others. The value of the shares was ten pounds. The company purchased said lot No. 6 of the original plot of Lexington, and began the erection of a brick house upon it and transferred them to the Trustees of Transylvania Seminary, mainly on condition that the State educational institution be permanently located in Lexington, and the money expended by said company be refunded to them by the Transylvania Seminary.

question of permanent location, but appointed a committee to consider this, and the proposal; and they, on April 8, 1793, reported: "That they had also received an offer of a lot of ground, on the south side of Lexington, containing about three acres, on a high and commanding situation. They would likewise observe that six hundred and forty acres of land had been reserved for the purpose of the seat of the Seminary, on the lands granted to them by act of Assembly," viz., on Hickman Creek.

But the trustees "*Resolved*, That this Board doth accept the offer made by the committee of the Transylvania Company," etc.; and "*Resolved further*, That the permanent seat of the Seminary be established on the lot of ground, in the town of Lexington, adjoining Messrs. January's, and which is the same mentioned by the company of gentlemen who call themselves the Transylvania Company, and accepted by the Board in the resolutions immediately preceding this."

No doubt exists that this lot of three acres "adjoining the January lots" is the lot called the College Lawn* (now Gratz Park), on which was first built

* In a letter of the late Wm. A. Leavy, a Trustee of Transylvania in 1821, and for many years, he says: "I have not at this time (1875) any recollection of the Transylvania Land Company, but this fact I know, that that part of the University grounds which extends from Second Street to Third,

the small two-story brick house described by Ranck in his History of Lexington, and afterward the more pretentious University buildings of the days of Holley, which were destroyed by fire in 1829. No other lot answers the description, or has been held by the Seminary or University from these early times and used for the location of the buildings.

Unfortunately the deed for this lot seems to have been burned in the fire which consumed the County

and from Mill Street to Market, which was the whole of the University lot until of late years, was the donation to the Seminary by six or ten gentlemen paying ten pounds each, of whom my father (Wm. Leavy) was one, bought for that purpose, either in 1788 or 1793, I think it probably in the last mentioned year, and before the old college building was erected in which I went to school from 1803 to 1811. It stood near to Third Street, fronting toward town. The lot, when I first went to college, had a post and rail fence on Second Street and on Third Street, but the northwest side was Thos. Jannary's inclosure. His hemp building was on Second Street, corner of Mill, and the rope-walk was adjoining the college lot. The southeast side also had a rope-walk adjoining the college lot. It belonged to John Kerns with a hemp house on the corner of Second and Market. This lot was commonly used at the noon intermission as a playground by the boys—wrestling and jumping, foot ball, bandy, etc. The eastern side of the college building was used as a "five" alley, there being no break in the wall. Dr. Blythe's residence, with his growing family, was in the college building on the west side for many years. (Dr. Blythe was then the Principal of the Seminary.) The library and apparatus were all kept in a small room over the entry front. The academical department was alone in operation at that time, and three or four rooms served for all the classes. The whole school was assembled in the large room below, on the right as you enter; the roll of the school was called and prayers by one of the professors at the hour, I think, commencing at eight o'clock."

Records in 1794. But a committee was appointed as late as April, 1812, to obtain a deed for the University "lot" from the trustees of the town, which deed is of record, and on October 18, 1811, John Maxwell and others, in consideration of five pounds, "relinquished their interest in the house and lot of ground on which the University now stands." *

How the Seminary was patronized at this period we have no means of learning at present, but Indian troubles still continued in our vicinity. St. Clair's defeat occurred in 1791, and Wayne's campaign occurred in 1794. But the Kentucky Gazette of October 4, 1793, advertised that "On Monday next at ten o'clock will commence the annual exhibition of the students of Transylvania Seminary, to which all the friends of science are invited"; and the same primitive newspaper, in its number for December 6, 1793, announces that the Transylvania Seminary is now "well supplied with teachers of Natural and Moral Philosophy, of the Mathematics, and of the learned languages;" that it would teach all the English branches, and that it was

* As early as June 30, 1794, a committee of trustees was appointed to cause a well to be sunk near the "Colledge," within the Seminary lot, doubtless the deep well now covered up, which supplied the old University with water, and a building or buildings were erected, and the lot planted in locust trees and blue grass. (Record of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania Seminary.)

now to be the "best seat of learning on the western waters," etc.

What a pity that its opening prospects of public utility should soon thereafter be marred by unseemly polemical controversy and sectarian jealousies!

At the time of the permanent location of the Seminary, in 1793, the Reverend James Moore, who came to Kentucky in 1792, was the principal. It had been the practice of the trustees to elect the officers of the Seminary annually. At the meeting of the Board, February 5, 1794,* a committee having been appointed to confer with Mr. Moore concerning his acceptance of the office of *president* of the Seminary, a resolution was passed to vote *then* for president, and it appeared that a majority of votes were cast in favor of Mr. Harry Toulmin.†

This act was the signal for open warfare upon the young institution on the part of the Presbyterians,

*Doctor Davidson claims Mr. Moore as a Presbyterian, but Mr. Moore had conformed to the Episcopal Church in 1794, and was the first minister of that church in Lexington.

†Mr. Harry Toulmin's "doctrinal views," says the Reverend Doctor Davidson, "coincided with those of his brother, Josiah Toulmin, D. D., of Taunton, England, whose 'Addresses to Young Men' were tainted with Socinian errors," which seemed to be the opinion of all the Presbyterians at that time. He was a native of Taunton, England, where he was born in 1767. He was Secretary of State under Governor Garrard, 1796-1804. He was the author of a number of books, among which were "Thoughts on

who then claimed it as their own, and the establishment by them, with much zeal, of a "rival" school, called the Kentucky Academy, which, as asserted by Doctor Davidson, greatly depressed the Transylvania Seminary, but which, after a brief existence, was consolidated with that Seminary, under the name of Transylvania University, in 1798.

Doctor Davidson states (page 290) "the Presbyterian members of the Board strongly remonstrated against this procedure [the election of Toulmin], and exerted all their influence to prevent its mischievous consequences; [We suppose this means as might affect their church not as might injure the school, for they at once made war upon that.] but," he adds, "they were overruled by *a mad and misguided majority*, [the italics are our own] and a fatal blow was thus given to the prosperity of the school."

The election of Mr. Toulmin caused a bitter controversy in the Board, and the majority, led doubtless

Emigration and a Short Description of Kentucky," published at London in 1792; "Magistrate's Assistant," Frankfort, 1801; "A Collection of the Permanent and Public Acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky," Frankfort, 1802; "Review of the Criminal Law of Kentucky" (with James Blair), three volumes, Frankfort, 1804-1806; "The American Attorney's Pocket Book," Philadelphia, 1806, and a "Digest of the Laws of Alabama," Catawba, 1823. He was appointed Judge of United States District Court of Mississippi in 1804, whence he removed from Kentucky. He afterward resided in Alabama, when he died in 1823.

by the celebrated John Breckinridge* (founder of the great Breckinridge family), who had lately removed to Kentucky and was an active member, and by the well-known Reverend Ambrose Dudley (father of the late distinguished surgeon, B. W. Dudley), together with John Coburn, Robert Johnson, Thomas Lewis, Andrew and James Parker, James Trotter, and Nathaniel Wilson, insisted, by a final vote of nine to seven, upon their choice of Mr. Toulmin, while many of the minority immediately resigned and commenced open war on the Seminary in behalf of their sect, who at that time

*The Honorable John Breckinridge was born in Augusta County, Virginia, 1760. In 1785 he married Mary Hopkies Cabell, daughter of Colonel Joseph Cabell, of Buckingham County, Virginia, settled in the county of Albemarle, and practiced law until 1793, when he removed to Lexington, Kentucky; near which place he resided till the time of his death, December, 1806, on his farm, "Cabell's Dale," in Fayette County.

Mr. Breckinridge excelled as a lawyer, a statesman, and a public speaker; was exact, laborious, and honorable in his duties and engagements, and of exalted private character. Taking an active part in the affairs of the country, he participated in almost all the public movements, and impressed his character on the organic law, politics, and history of his times. Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, whose firm personal friend he was, he became Attorney-General of the United States. He, in connection with Mr. Jefferson, was the author of the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99; a great admirer of the prevalent French ideas of popular liberty, and did more perhaps than any other to bring the Democratic party into power. As a trustee of Transylvania he was always ardent in the promotion of the great interests of popular education which he and others, especially the President, Harry Toulmin, aided in founding the first, now the City Library, in Lexington.

claimed for their church the exclusive ownership and control of that institution.

Among those who resigned were Caleb Wallace, Christopher Greenup, and Peyton Short.

The Reverend Harry Toulmin, thus elected the first President of Transylvania Seminary (for Mr. Moore was denominated "Director," and his predecessors were called "Masters"), was an Englishman of elevated character for talents, learning, probity, and piety; but his religious views—doubtless as sincere and as pure as those of his bitter opponents—were obnoxious to them. He came to Kentucky with strong letters from Thomas Jefferson; was a minister in the Baptist Church; also a disciple of Doctor Priestly, and was, consequently, what is now called a Unitarian.

The election of Mr. Toulmin in April, 1794, "to preside over the Seminary for one year, from the 9th of October next," or six months before the expiration of the term for which Mr. Moore was appointed, naturally caused *his* immediate resignation, and a committee had to be charged with the duty of appointing "a superintendent of the classical school until Mr. Toulmin arrived to take charge thereof."

Mr. Toulmin took the oath of office as President on June 30th following. A committee was appointed to

digest a general system of education, etc., and Mr. Toulmin was "authorized to perform divine service in the college house on Sabbath." Another committee was appointed to devise some plan to procure a library for the use of the Seminary. This committee, getting up a company, holding two hundred shares of \$5 each, laid the foundation of what is now our city library, which, it is hoped, will increase in magnitude and utility by the fostering aid of our citizens, whose property it now is. President Toulmin, John Breckinridge, and other distinguished citizens took an active part in the establishment of this library, which at first was located in the Seminary for the use of the students, but was subsequently removed for more general service.

President Toulmin seems to have performed his duties with satisfaction to the Board of Trustees, however obnoxious he may have been to those who claimed they had originated and built up the Seminary and therefore claimed the ownership and control of it. What the size of its classes were under his charge we can not discover. But we find that on April 13, 1795, Toulmin was again "unanimously elected president for another year, and qualified according to law," and on June 10th following a committee was appointed to "erect a brick building; to adjoin the college on ye west, for the

reception of students, not to exceed \$1,073 and one third," etc.*

Toulmin resigned the presidency of the Seminary, after two years' service, in April, 1796. The same year he was appointed Secretary of State under Governor Garrard. Subsequently he was made a United States Judge in the Territory of Alabama, where some of his name it is said still live.

In the Kentucky Gazette for April 9, 1796, we find published the address of the Reverend H. Toulmin, President of Transylvania Seminary, with his resignation. He states that his salary is too small and the office not sufficiently permanent, especially because it required a unanimous vote of thirteen trustees to continue him in office each year, or to transact any matter of business.

He says nothing of the diminution of classes or of the active religious war waged against him because of his religious tenets, but these may have had their influence.

The Presbyterians in Kentucky were distinguished

*In the archives of the University, among the old papers, in the clear and beautiful writing of Mr. Toulmin, is a certificate by him to the Board "that Jesse Bledsoe [subsequently the celebrated judge] assisted me in the Seminary one half year, in consequence of which he is entitled by resolution of the Board to twenty-five dollars." Money was valuable in those days apparently.

in those early times by their strong support of popular education. Their clergy were generally educated men, and it was then, as it now is, their enlightened policy to plant the school-house by the side of the church. The Reverend John Todd, of Virginia, his nephew, Colonel John Todd, the member from Fayette County in the Virginia Legislature, as well as the Honorable Caleb Wallace, member from county of Lincoln, who had been mainly instrumental in procuring the charter and endowment of Transylvania Seminary from the General Assembly of Virginia, were all Presbyterians. The Reverend David Rice, in whose house its first school was held, and who was first chairman of the Board of Trustees, was a zealous pioneer of the same sect; the Reverend John Todd gave its first apparatus and library, and the Presbyterians had continuously given to it their active influence and material aid.

No wonder, then, that they considered it their own peculiar institution, and that they were indignant when the control was taken from them and the presidency given to one who, however capable, pious, and moral he might be, was a Unitarian in faith. But in their zeal for their sect they overlooked the very important fact that all the endowments of this first educational institution were given in trust for the purpose of a

public school or seminary of learning, and that, although the Presbyterians, because of their learning and zeal for the cause of education, were perhaps the best fitted to apply these endowments, they had no power under the charter of the Seminary to alienate them from the purposes for which they were given.

If, as Doctor Davidson complains, they, through their own neglect, permitted the trust to pass out of their hands into those of other citizens, who, however popular, enlightened, and patriotic, were yet not Presbyterians, they could blame only themselves for the loss of the prestige and the incidental advantages of the control of this trust.

The interest of the people and of the government, to subserve which the endowment was given, was in such a general and liberal education of youth as would make them enlightened, moral, Christian, and patriotic citizens, not in the support of any particular sect, nor in the propagation of any creed. The enlightened founders of our free institutions were impressed with the absolute necessity of an enlightened tolerance of all creeds, while they guarded the government carefully from the control of any one.

In our popular system of education, known to be absolutely necessary to our free institutions (for none

but an enlightened people can sustain a republic), the same general toleration as to peculiar religious tenets is indispensable to success.

It is said that in 1794 irreligion and infidelity, with an associated want of morals, prevailed in Kentucky. Our people had been educated in wars and turmoils, and many had probably been led astray after the wild theories which characterized the old French revolution, which then had been baptized in blood, and which speedily led the French people, through general war, under the yoke of the empire of the first Napoleon. Be this as it may—and we are not disposed to think our pioneer citizens were as wicked as some would have us believe—the Presbyterians were prominent among those who sought to bring about a reformation.

Seeing they had lost the control of the Transylvania Seminary, they at once went vigorously to work to found an independent college under their own patronage, “in which their sons might enjoy the advantages of a liberal education without the contamination of their religious principles, and which might furnish the churches with able and faithful ministers.”*

The Reverend David Rice, the Reverend James Moore, and the Reverend James Blythe took an active

* Davidson, page 291.

part in the laudable enterprise, sanctioned by the Presbytery of Transylvania, who appointed forty-seven gentlemen to make collections for the purpose in various congregations. Proposals were issued for a grammar school and public seminary, and an address to the people of Kentucky, Cumberland, and the Miami Settlements.

The venerable father, David Rice, appeared before the legislature of Kentucky in December of the same year, and, in response to his appeal, the charter of the Kentucky Academy was granted, a summary of the provisions of which we shall give.

It appears that the dissatisfaction so strongly manifested by the great body of Presbyterians in Kentucky with the action of the majority of the trustees of Transylvania Seminary, in the election of the Reverend Harry Toulmin as President of that institution, was in some measure communicated to the General Assembly of Kentucky, for we find that body passed, November 21, 1795, the following act:

“Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Kentucky, that the Trustees of Transylvania Seminary be hereby suspended from any further proceedings in the execution of the trust reposed in them, until the end of the present General Assembly.

“This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.”

This disqualifying act, which plainly shows that the General Assembly held the power to enforce the faithful performance of the fiduciary duties of these trustees in relation to the public right in the property they held, was supplemented on the 21st of December immediately following by the ensuing specific clause in another act concerning Transylvania Seminary as follows:

“The District Court, in the district where the trustees shall sit, shall have power to superintend and control the proceedings of said Board, and for that purpose may issue a *certiorari* to cause the books and papers of said Board to be brought before them, and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon inspection of said books and papers, to make such order in the premises as to them shall seem just and right. And the said court shall have power to issue writs of mandamus and prohibition to the said Board according to law.

“This act shall be in force from the time of its passage.”

The record book of the Board of Trustees at this time shows us that at their meeting on November 23, 1795, the first act mentioned above was read, and that the Board, considering it illegal, then appointed a committee to appear before the General Assembly to remonstrate against it, and that Mr. John Breckinridge and Colonel George Nicholas, both then members of the Board, were employed as their attorneys in the case. That their protest had but little effect is shown by

the subsequent passage of the clause placing them under the superintendence and control of the District Court.

Whether or not these very significant acts of the legislature were ever subsequently repealed is not known to the writer, but the right to supervise and control the trustees of this institution in the faithful administration of their trusts was distinctly reserved in Section 12 of the Act of the State of Virginia, passed May, 1783, which reads thus:

“Provided always, and be it further enacted, That said trustees shall at all times be accountable for their transactions touching any matter or thing relating to said Seminary *in such manner as the legislature shall direct.*”

These clauses alone should have prevented the learned Doctor Davidson* from making a formal charge of breach of faith on the part of our legislature, when, on a subsequent occasion (1818), they thought proper to reorganize the Board of Trustees adversely to the control of the members of his church.

This right of the Virginia Legislature to the supreme control of the trustees of Transylvania was transferred by law to the Kentucky General Assembly, and in all subsequent acts in relation to this institution it has

*History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 299.

been preserved. Even when Transylvania University was consolidated with Kentucky University this original organic law was handed down in this very comprehensive clause in the Act of Consolidation, "the Curators of Kentucky University shall be . . . *bound by the trusts and conditions to which said trustees [of Transylvania University] were subject.*"

Another very important clause of the same original Transylvania charter, of 1783, has also been carefully preserved and is yet in full force, viz: "Sec. 8. Provided always, that no land or other property that may hereafter be vested in said Trustees, as an inalienable endowment of said Seminary, shall ever be sold or otherwise transferred *from the special purposes to which it was appropriated by the donors.*"

KENTUCKY ACADEMY.

As previously stated, the Presbyterians, greatly dissatisfied with the action of the trustees in appointing Mr. Toulmin to the presidency of Transylvania Seminary, went zealously to work to endow an institution of learning which would be under their own control.

Among the dusty papers of the archives of Transylvania University are certain old parchments and papers

which had been circulated among the people, in Kentucky and in the East, of all sects and parties, for subscriptions to the proposed new institution of learning.

One, dated June 2, 1795, signed by James Blythe, who was very active in this labor of love, in its preamble states the objects for which the donations were solicited, as follows:

“The promotion of science, morals, and religion in a young country whose population is rapidly increasing, and where the evils, both political and moral, which flow from ignorance must in a great measure be experienced, unless the means of instruction are possessed within its own bosom. From the friends of learning and virtue, therefore, they respectfully but earnestly solicit such assistance as they may be able and willing to contribute, etc.

“(Signed) JAMES BLYTHE.”

George Washington, President United States,	. \$100 00
John Adams, Vice-President United States,	. . 100 00
James Swan,	. . . . . 500 00
R. Morris,	. . . . . 100 00
John Nicholson,	. . . . . 100 00
James Wilson,	. . . . . 300 00
John Vaughan,	. . . . . 50 00
John Brown, Senator United States,	. . . . . 45 00
Thomas Marshall, Senator United States,	. . . 45 00
Aaron Burr, Senator United States,	. . . . . 40 00
Henry Tazewell, Senator United States,	. . . . 40 00
John Thompson Mason, Senator United States,	. 20 00
Thomas and John Clifford,	. . . . . 20 00
Samuel Meredith,	. . . . . 25 00
Thomas Russell,	. . . . . 50 00

And many others.

By Doctor Blythe's report he collected two thousand dollars in cash and about the same amount in books.*

In the session of the Kentucky Legislature for 1794, by the exertions of Reverend David Rice and others, an act had been passed "for establishing *Kentucky Academy* and incorporating the trustees thereof," by which name this new institution was known.†

This act authorized the trustees to fix on a permanent seat for their academy, and gave them the usual powers to acquire and hold property for its uses; especially were they empowered to collect subscriptions for the Transylvania Presbytery.

It provided: "That the President of said Academy shall be *a minister of the Gospel, of the most approved abilities in literature and acquaintance with mankind that may be obtained, and zealously engaged to promote the interests of real and practical religion.*"

But it provided also that: "No endeavors shall be used by the President or other teachers to influence the mind of any student to change his religious tenets, or embrace those of a different denomination, any fur-

*Other sums were given at the instance of other solicitors.

†There were eighteen trustees, David Rice, Caleb Wallace, Jacob Froman, Samuel Shannon, Terah Templin, John Miller, James Crawford, Robert Finley, Andrew McCalla, William Ward, James Thompson, James Camper, John Caldwell, William Henry, Robert Marshall, Notly Conn, James Blythe, Cary Allen.

ther than is consistent with the general belief of the gospel system and the practice of vital piety.”

The members of the church who procured this charter and the endowment were satisfied that the Board of Trustees were active Presbyterians, and that their teachers, James Blythe being the most prominent as Master, were of the same denomination.

The new academy was soon temporarily located at Pisgah, about eight miles southwest of Lexington.*

We find that in 1794 the Kentucky Legislature also endowed the Kentucky Academy, as well as Transylvania Seminary, and other similar institutions in the State, *each with six thousand* acres of land within the Commonwealth.

According to the late Professor Bishop, Kentucky Academy commenced its operations with an endowment of nearly fourteen thousand dollars; ten thousand of which having been contributed by the friends of popular education in the Atlantic States, and the remainder given mainly by the Presbyterians of Kentucky. In addition, as stated above, it received six thousand acres of public lands from our legislature in 1794, when a like donation was made to other seminaries in the State.

* In 1796-7 the towns of Paris, South Frankfort, Danville, and Harrodsburg competed in subscriptions for the seat of Kentucky Academy, as follows:
 Paris offered £473 Harrodsburg offered £1,135
 South Frankfort offered 542 Danville offered about \$3,000

The Reverend Doctor Gordon, of London, contributed to it apparatus and books of the value of more than eighty pounds sterling, which he obtained in subscriptions from individuals in that city. A telescope, microscope, air-pump, and prisms are mentioned by Doctor Davidson as constituting this apparatus, and certain quaint old-fashioned instruments of the kind, now in the superannuated portion of the apparatus belonging to Transylvania University, are probably the very ones in question.

It appears that the grammar school of this new academy was "put in operation at Pisgah, near Lexington," and tuition fixed at four pounds per annum. Mr. Andrew Steele was appointed by the Presbytery the first teacher, who was succeeded, April, 1796, by James Moore. This gentleman resigned and accepted the presidency of Transylvania Seminary, September 26th of the same year, being succeeded in Kentucky Academy by Reverend John Thompson.

An active rivalry began between this Academy and the Transylvania Seminary, as is shown by the advertisements in the old Kentucky Gazette. The Kentucky Academy, under the charge of the Reverend Andrew Steele, who had been reinstated, offering the inducements of classical and scientific instruction, January 1,

1798, and the Transylvania Seminary on the 24th of the same month advertising, "Education on an extensive plan."

What the success of either was we can not now accurately estimate, but suppose it was moderate, according to our modern experiences; but we are told by Doctor Davidson that the Presbyterians, concentrating their strength on the Kentucky Academy, caused it to outstrip its older rival again, notwithstanding the transfer of the Reverend James Moore to the Transylvania Seminary, and the establishment in it of a library, by the contribution of our citizens, which was the nucleus of the present Lexington Library.

Doctor Davidson* (with manifest bias) also asserts that "the leaders at Lexington now took alarm, and waking to a sense of their folly endeavored to rescue Transylvania Seminary from the utter insignificance into which she seemed about to fall, by conciliating the Presbyterians and courting their alliance." But the minutes of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania Seminary show that as early as June 3, 1796, a committee, consisting of William Morton, John Breckinridge, and Thomas Lewis, was appointed to confer with the Kentucky Academy on the subject of a union of the two

* History of Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 294.

institutions, who were to "*receive proposals from Kentucky Academy.*"

President Toulmin resigning in September following for reasons already given, a committee was appointed to take charge of houses, books, and apparatus belonging to the Seminary until the next meeting of the Board.

This meeting occurred September 23, 1796, and the joint report of the committees of Transylvania Seminary and Kentucky Academy on the subject of a union was laid temporarily on the table to enable the Board to elect Reverend James Moore President of the Seminary, with a salary of "one hundred pounds per annum, and half the tuition money and the products of the farm," the same his predecessor, Mr. Toulmin, received. Mr. Moore accepted the appointment, and the Board then concurred with the report of the joint committees as to the union of the two institutions.

The Board, meeting again on October 3, resolved to meet at the house of Mr. Clay (not Henry Clay) in Lexington, "to consult as to a union with the Kentucky Academy, notice to be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette and Mr. Stewart's paper."*

According to the original records of the Board of

*This was the Kentucky Herald, established in Lexington by James Stewart in 1795. It was the second newspaper in Kentucky.

Trustees of Transylvania Seminary, the Transylvania committee reported that "such a union will be for the public good, and is consistent with the laws." They proposed "that the present laws of Transylvania Seminary shall be the laws of the united institutions, except such as the two boards shall agree to change, and that the seal* and seat of the Seminary be retained and all contracts and obligations sacredly preserved."

The committee of Kentucky Academy also reported that "the union will be for the public good," etc., agreeing fully with the Transylvania committee.

The Board of Trustees of Kentucky Academy approved of these reports and proposed further:

"That it shall be an unalterable rule or regulation of the united seminary, that the president or one of the professors or masters perform religious worship in the seminary daily, and that the students attend, and that it shall be the duty of the students to attend religious services on the Lord's Day as often as they have an opportunity.

"Signed, ANDREW STEELE, *Clerk.*"

Active conferences of the two Boards continued, and on October 11, 1796, the trustees of Transylvania Sem-

*"The seal hitherto used in attestation of the publick acts of the Trustees of the Transylvania University, shall be the seal of this Corporation. The device and motto of the same being as follows: Device: A Globe and Telescope mounted on their stands, and a book displayed open, inscribed 'Euclid.' The Motto underneath, '*Pietate et doctrina tuta liberatus,*' encircled by the inscription, '*Sigillum Transylvaniæ Universitatis.*'" (Records of the Trustees of Transylvania University, April 7, 1810.)

inary, "Resolved, that from and after the first of January next there be a union of the two seminaries *under the laws of Transylvania Seminary,*" as they may be modified by the Kentucky Legislature at the request of the two Boards, etc. That the seal and seat of Transylvania be preserved, all contracts held sacred, and a committee be appointed by the two Boards to petition the Legislature of Kentucky that the union be authorized on these terms, etc.

By a report then made the then existing funds of Kentucky Academy were as follows:

	£	s	d
Cash in hand,	621	3	4¼
Amount on the books,	288	11	6½
Subscribed in Kentucky,	1,089		
Subscribed, yet due in Philadelphia, . . .	150		
Amount in apparatus,	150		
	£2,298 14 10¾		

Also some interest on money lent, and sundry other subscriptions in Philadelphia, amount not known. All debts are already discharged.

(Signed) ANDREW MCCALLA.
 ROBERT PATTERSON.
 JAMES BLYTHE.
 NOTLY CONN.

The two Boards consequently memorialized the legislature, and the conclusion of their petition was as follows: "Your memorialists, firmly persuaded that the union which is contemplated will be *beneficial to the*

community and meet the favorable attention of the legislature, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc." This memorial was signed by Levi Todd, James Morrison, William Morton, Robert Barr, John Maxwell, James Trotter, and Alexander Parker, of Transylvania Seminary, and Caleb Wallace, Samnel Shannon, Robert Patterson, Stephen Bovell, Andrew McCalla, and James Welsh, on the part of the Kentucky Academy trustees.

It will be seen that the promotion of *public good* was the avowed motive of both Boards in proposing this union.

From causes not known to the writer this promising union was not effected at this time. The Reverend James Moore was re-elected President of the Seminary, October 10, 1797, and on November 2, 1798, two years after it was first proposed, the Board again resolved that the union with Kentucky Academy was desirable. On the following day a form of petition to the General Assembly of Kentucky was reported, in which the name of Transylvania University was first proposed for the consolidated institutions, and it was resolved "That the Transylvania Seminary and the Kentucky Academy, together with their respective trusts and funds, shall be united and compose *one general institution for the promotion of learning*, to be styled and known by the name of the *Transylvania University*," etc.

The joint petition, much the same as had been formerly agreed on, was signed on the part of the two institutions by their respective trustees and presented to the legislature. At this time the General Assembly favored the joint petition, and the charter of Transylvania University was granted December 22, 1798, to take effect January 1, 1799.

And thus the Transylvania University, by the union of the Transylvania Seminary and the Kentucky Academy, began its existence on New Year's Day, 1799, under the most favorable auspices. It was the hope of all concerned that the consolidation of the two institutions would redound to the interests of learning, and that a great central university located at Lexington and fed by students from preparatory academies in all the counties of the surrounding State, would rise to eminent heights and strew its future pathway with blessings and honors. And such might have been the result if learning had had more and religion less to do with its control. The new institution had, however, to stand the fierce blows of contending religious sects, which came so lustily and so frequently that at last it could endure no more, and had to succumb and pass into a kind of metempsychosis, which, fortunately, promises to insure it a useful future in its changed form instead of

annihilation. It will be the aim of the following pages to tell the story of its rise and fall from its own records, and if the narrative thus made shall vindicate the administration of Doctor Horace Holley, its most learned and accomplished President, the truth of history will also be vindicated.

III. TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The act of the Kentucky General Assembly, approved December 22, 1798, passed in accordance with the joint petition of the trustees of Transylvania Seminary and Kentucky Academy for the union of the two institutions, declared that "from and after the first of January next" the two "shall be united and become one general institution *for the promotion of learning*, to be styled and known by the name of the *Transylvania University*; and that James Garrard, Samuel McDowell, Cornelius Beatty, Frederick Ridgely, Robert Marshall, George Nicholas, James Crawford, Joseph Crockett, Bartlett Collins, Andrew McCalla, William Morton, Robert Steele, John McDowell, Alexander Parker, Caleb Wallace, James Trotter, Levi Todd, James Blythe, Thomas Lewis, John Bradford, and Buckner Thurston shall be the trustees of said University." These trustees were authorized

to receive, hold, or dispose of all the property of the two institutions, for the use and benefit of said University, and required to fulfill all existing contracts.

This act also fixed the seat of the University in Lexington until removed by two thirds of the Board of Trustees, and authorized any eleven of the Board to elect poor and promising youths, to be assisted in acquiring an education in the University, by the expenditure of as much of the funds thereof as they might think proper.

It further declared:

"SECTION 5. That the several acts of the General Assembly of Virginia now in force, prescribing the powers and directing the proceedings of the trustees of said *Transylvania Seminary*, shall be the laws of the trustees of the said University, until amended or repealed by the legislature, on petition of at least eleven of them."*

It provided, also, that the seat of any trustee should be vacated by absence from any legal meeting of the Board, unless sufficient excuse was given at the following meeting.

This act also authorized the Board to appoint seven of their number as an Executive Committee, and to empower said committee to determine any business

*These had not been amended when the legislature ousted the Board, in 1818.

during the recess of the trustees which might have been done by the Board.

The friends of liberal education in Kentucky had reason to be pleased with this consolidation of means for the "general promotion of learning" in our State; but we are informed by Doctor Davidson* that although a majority of the new trustees were Presbyterians, and some of them clergymen, this change did not meet the approbation of the entire Presbyterian community, who seemed at that period of our history to have very great influence in the Commonwealth. Indeed, he intimates the probability that the sense of that body, if taken, would be found to "be almost unanimously adverse to it, and in favor of an independent institution at Pisgah" — strictly denominational.

It would not be expected at this early period, when the sphere of knowledge and learning was comparatively limited, that a very clear distinction could be made in the minds even of those who had enjoyed the advantages of education, between the functions of a university and those of a simple college. Nor could they be expected to understand that while a college might be strictly denominational or sectarian a university could not be so.

* History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky.

The college could be made, as it frequently has been and will be, a special school for the education of the ministers of any denomination; but a university, which is necessarily an assemblage of colleges, is a universal school, in which all branches of learning are taught. Hence, as was eloquently uttered by the Lord Rector at Aberdeen, "Universities should be places in which thought is free from all fetters, and in which all sources of knowledge and all aids to learning should be accessible to all comers, without distinction of creed or country, riches or poverty." Such freedom in the pursuit of knowledge is incompatible with strict denominational control, which, when carried to the excess of a union with the State authority, is also inconsistent with personal or political liberty.

This fact, to the honor of the Presbyterians of Virginia, was manfully sustained by them when, "at the very first meeting of the Presbytery of Hanover, after the Declaration of Independence, that body addressed a memorial to the Virginia House of Delegates, identifying themselves with the common cause, and urging the establishment of religious as well as civil freedom. It was signed by the Reverend John Todd, Moderator, and Caleb Wallace, Clerk."* This

*Davidson, page 37.

was followed by other decided acts of this body of Christians in favor of full religious freedom, which greatly aided the establishment of general toleration and religious liberty in all the States of the Union.

Want of clear apprehension of these facts, on the part of influential religious men, has been the cause of much injury to our University in various periods of its history, as the inspection of its annals will fully demonstrate. In particular it will be seen, that while the enlightened public and men of learning desired the establishment and maintenance of a *university*, the efforts of its many influential opponents tended to reduce it, virtually, to a mere college for the education of ministers or adherents of a sect or religious denomination. Honestly actuated by the belief, no doubt, that religious interests were the most important of all, but forgetting the great principle of universal toleration, which prohibits any use of public property or funds for exclusive sectarian or denominational purposes.

At the first meeting of the trustees of Transylvania University, the celebrated John Bradford being elected the first chairman of the Board, they proceeded to organize the several colleges. The Reverend James Moore, an Episcopalian, the President of Tran-

sylvania Seminary, was made acting President of the University and Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Belles-lettres; the Reverend James Blythe, Presbyterian, was made Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; the Reverend Robert Stuart, Presbyterian, Professor of Ancient Languages, who was succeeded, upon his resignation in the following December, by the Reverend James Welsh, a Presbyterian clergyman.

The Medical College was instituted by the appointment of the celebrated Doctor Samuel Brown,* Professor of Chemistry, Anatomy and Surgery; and Doctor Frederick Ridgely, Professor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Practice of Physic; and the Law College was organized by the appointment of George Nicholas, Profes-

*Doctor Samuel Brown, son of Reverend John Brown, a Presbyterian preacher of great learning and piety, and the third of four distinguished brothers (Honorable John Brown, Honorable James Brown, Doctor Preston W. Brown, and Samuel), was born in Augusta or Rockbridge County, Virginia, January 30, 1769; and died near Huntsville, Alabama, January, 1830. After graduating at Carlisle College (Pennsylvania), where he was sent by his elder brother, he studied medicine for two years at Edinburgh. Doctor Hosack, of New York, and Doctor McDowell, of Danville, were of his class. Returning to the United States he commenced practice in Bladensburg, but soon removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he was made Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and of Chemistry, in 1799, being the earliest Professor of Medicine in Transylvania University, and in the West. In 1806 he removed to Fort Adams, Mississippi, where he married; afterward returning to Lexington, and re-appointed, in 1819, to the chair of Theory and Practice, where he was a distinguished colleague of Professors Dudley, Caldwell, Blythe, Richardson, and Drake until 1825, when he left Kentucky. Doctor Brown

sor of Law and Politics. In the August following, Professor Nicholas having died, Buckner Thurston, James Brown, and James Hughes, Esquires, were requested by the Board to take charge of the students of law and politics in the University; and, October 18th following, James Brown was elected Law Professor. The Professor of Medicine, Doctor Samuel Brown, was authorized to import or furnish books, etc., for the use of the professors of medicine, to the amount of five hundred dollars; and receipts in the archives show that he and others were salaried professors.

How many students assembled at the first session we do not know, but that considerable activity prevailed we learn from the advertisement in the old Kentucky Gazette at that period that the law and medical societies met every week for discussion.*

was a man of fine appearance and manners, an accomplished scholar, and gifted with a natural eloquence and humor that made him one of the most fascinating lecturers of his day. Learned in many branches, he was an enthusiast in his own profession, scrupulous in regard to etiquette, and exceedingly benevolent and liberal of his time and services to the poor. Although active in scientific pursuits he left no extensive work and but few detached writings to perpetuate his fame. To him is ascribed the introduction of vaccination in Lexington. In 1802, when first attempts were being made in New York and Philadelphia, he had vaccinated upward of five hundred persons in Kentucky.

*Doctor Short, in his obituary notice of Doctor Ridgely (in volume 1, Transylvania Medical Journal), says he lectured to a small class (in 1799) with great credit.

Lexington was not very populous at that time, judging from a "census of the town, May 8, 1798," in the Kentucky Gazette as follows:

Males above twelve years,	462
Females above twelve years,	307
Under twelve years,	346
Negroes,	360
Total population of Lexington,	<u>1,475</u>

From the same source we learn that the total voting population in Fayette County, which then included several of the present counties, was only 2,247.

Among the first acts of the trustees of this time-honored University was to order the payment to Alexander Woodrow of three pounds twelve shillings "for surveying off the town at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, called Transylvania," on the lands of the University, of which probably only the name now survives.*

The first advertisement of the University by the trustees appeared in the Kentucky Gazette for April 20, 1799, announcing that Greek and Latin, Mathe-

*This town was intended to rival Louisville, and was situated seven or eight miles above that city on lands leased of the Seminary by Thomas Hart & Co. Paul Skidmore, an early merchant of Louisville, and Samuel N. Luckett, a lawyer, were the projectors of the town. It was laid off in one, two, three, five, and ten acre lots, and sold, in part at least, at public auction,

matics, Geography, Belles-lettres, "and every other branch of learning would be taught"; and that they had a Professor of Law and Politics, and a Law Library; two Professors of Medicine and a teacher of the French language. The terms were four pounds per annum. Signed by John Bradford,* Chairman of the Board. The same old paper, in its number for May 23, 1799, published the plan of organization of the Lexington Library,† which up to that time had been known as the Transylvania Library, the shareholders having previous to this date obtained the con-

mostly to Louisville buyers. At one time there were two or three stores and thirty or forty houses scattered over two or three hundred acres. But it afterward declined. The owners scattered or died. At the termination of the thirty years' lease all the lands were sold out to Edmund Taylor and since resold by Taylor's heirs. After being in litigation some years this land was bought by P. S. Barbour, of Louisville, who built a fine house on it; afterward sold to Mr. Buffenmeyer.

*John Bradford, one of the most public-spirited citizens Lexington ever had, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, 1749, where he married Eliza, daughter of Captain Benjamin James. He came to Lexington with his family in 1786, and the following year began the publication of the Kentucky Gazette, the first newspaper west of the mountains, except one at Pittsburgh. He also printed books and an almanac, and was the first State printer. He was a trustee of the town of Lexington as early as 1792, and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania Seminary in 1793. He was the first chairman of the Board of Transylvania University in 1799. He finally resigned as trustee in 1812, and died in Lexington, March, 1830.

†"Wednesday, August 7, 1799. Resolved, that the students in the University above the age of fourteen years, upon paying at the rate of two and a half Dollars per annum into the hands of the Treasurer, one half in advance,

sent of the Seminary trustees to remove their books from the Seminary building.

In the Kentucky Gazette, December 24th of the same year, is a long address by William Morton, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Transylvania University, calling the attention of the public to its educational advantages; announcing that it had considerable philosophical and chemical apparatus, and that five hundred dollars had been appropriated by the Board to the Medical Library.*

Its Principal, the Reverend James Moore, published, May 15, 1800, and November 13, 1801, at the request

shall be entitled to the use of all the Books belonging to the Library thereof, under the direction of the President, except such Books as may be denominated Books of Science, and may be necessary for the use of the Professors, and also the Classics; Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be at the discretion of the President to admit boys under the above specified age to the use of the Books if he shall judge it to be to their advantage." (Records of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University.)

*The following extract from the Record Book of the Trustees gives us a glimpse of the domestic arrangement of the new University:

"April 12, 1799. Resolved, that it shall be the duty of the Steward to observe the following rules in his conduct in the University:

"1. He shall serve up breakfast at eight o'clock, dinner at one o'clock, and supper at seven o'clock, and that it shall not be his duty to spread a cloth at any other time.

"2. He shall keep his doors open until eight o'clock at night, and that after that time his doors shall be shut, and it shall be at his discretion whether he open his house to those who keep irregular hours, unless the student is absent by special permit from the teachers."

of the students, elaborate addresses in the same periodical, setting forth the advantages and dignity of learning, the utility of the classics, etc.

Considerable attention seems to have been given about this time by our citizens to the promotion of learning, as we may infer from the publication of an address of John Johnson, President *pro tem.* of the Transylvania Philosophical Society, at their first meeting, January, 1802; and that of a "Theory of Congelation, Evaporation, and the Formation of Clouds, Rain, Snow, etc.," read to the same society on April 24th of the same year, by A. Beatty, Esquire.

We can not find, however, that our promising University attracted very many students in this early day. Professor James Welsh, about the time of his resignation, on July 15, 1801, reporting only thirty in attendance.

The Reverend James Welsh, as we have seen, had been appointed Professor of Languages in the University, December, 1799. He was one of the pioneer Presbyterian clergymen in our State, and was pastor of the Lexington and Georgetown churches from February, 1796, to 1804, for a part of the time associated in the charge of the Lexington Church with the Reverend

James Blythe,* who was also in the University, and for several years its president. The relationship is said to have been so inharmonious that the interference of the Presbytery was necessary for their reconciliation.

His record in the University is also one of trouble. It appears that on June 15, 1801, certain of the students petitioned the trustees against him, charging him with deistical opinions in religion and some heresy in politics. The archives are burthened with a long and circumstantial record of the testimony of the many witnesses who testified in all the forms of the law; and while they proved him to be too familiar and outspoken with the students and in his remarks on those who differed with him in religion and politics, representing him as opposed to the

*The Reverend James Blythe, D. D., was born in North Carolina in 1765, and educated at Hampden-Sidney College under President John Blair Smith, and removed to Kentucky in 1791. As a preacher Doctor Blythe was energetic and animated, and was a staunch advocate for orthodoxy, impairing his popularity by his decided stand against the "New Lights." His strong opposition to the War of 1812 involved him in controversy until 1816, but his patriotism did not allow him to withhold from the service of his country his son, who was killed at the massacre of the River Raisin. Doctor Blythe died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years, leaving no writings except a few printed sermons, and the "Evangelical Record and Western Review," of which he began the publication in 1812, but which was not continued beyond the second volume.

existing bigotry of the Baptists and Jeffersonians, they did not succeed in establishing their charge of religious or political heresy. After a most laborious trial, which lasted two days, and which to the observer now appears perfectly ridiculous, as most exhibitions of passion do to the calm spectator, the Board resolved that the charges were not proven; but added that Mr. Welsh could no longer be useful as a professor in the University. This at once caused him to send to the Board the following letter of resignation, which is instructive as to the condition of the institution:

“LEXINGTON, July 17, 1801.

“SIR: Hitherto I have continued to act as professor, as steward, and as librarian in the Transylvania University from a conviction that the interests of the institution required such continuance; but from the resolution that the Board has passed on last evening, viz., that I could no longer be serviceable as a professor in the University, I consider it my duty to resign, and accordingly I do resign, etc.

“(Signed) JAMES WELSH.

“To Cornelius Beatty, Chairman of the B. T. T. U.”

He was succeeded by Alexander McKeehan, who seems to have been soon succeeded by Andrew Steele, as Professor of Languages, for at their meeting on October 4th following, the Board elected Doctor Fred-

erick Ridgely* Professor of Medicine, and Doctor Walter Warfield Professor of Midwifery, in addition to Doctor Samuel Brown. The Reverend James Moore was re-elected President, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds; Reverend James Blythe, Professor of Science; and Andrew Steele, Professor of Languages.

The announcement duly appeared in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette, with the publication that the Degree of A. B. had been conferred on Josiah S. Johnston and Austin Respass, who were doubtless the first graduates in the University.

Mr. Johnston subsequently attained the position of United States Senator.

The institution, with the almost exclusive denominational character of its government, seems to have had but little success. We have no record of its

*Doctor Frederick Ridgely, of a well-known Maryland family, and one of the most celebrated of the early physicians of the West, studied medicine in Delaware, and attended medical lectures in Philadelphia. He was appointed surgeon to a rifle corps in Virginia when only nineteen years of age, and served in different positions as a surgeon throughout the revolutionary war. He came to Kentucky in 1780, and in 1799 was made Professor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Practice of Physic in the Medical College of Transylvania University. Widely known as a successful practitioner, and a man of great benevolence and affability, he was also one of the medical preceptors of our distinguished Dudley; and for many years gave active and faithful support to the University as a member of the Board of Trustees. He is said to have delivered the first course of medical lectures in the West. He died, aged sixty-four, at Dayton, Ohio, December 21, 1824.

classes in 1802, but a document in the archives fixes the number of the students *below fifty*, as can be seen by a perusal of a summary of the paper itself, as follows:

“A number of gentlemen of Lexington having heard that Mr. James Madison, of William and Mary College, Virginia, desired to remove West, memorialized the trustees of Transylvania University, and pledged themselves that *the amount of the tuition money should be one thousand dollars, in case Mr. Madison came, and the tuition fees were placed at twenty dollars.*”

This memorial was signed by many of our historic men: Thomas Todd, John Pope, George Muter, Ben Sebastian, Jesse Bledsoe, Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, John Bowman, H. Clay, Green Clay, Louis Marshall, Thomas Hart, John W. Hunt, Nathaniel Hart, Christopher Greenup, Charles Wilkins, James Morrison, and many others; but of course nothing came of it. James Madison was then too active in political life to assume the presidency of any institution of learning.

The University, organized, as we have seen, under the internal control of the Presbyterians of Kentucky, possessed at this time not only the college lot and buildings, a miscellaneous library of thirteen hundred volumes, a law library and a medical library, and considerable philosophical apparatus, but it held also the

large landed endowments of the united institutions, by the consolidation of which it originated, amounting to about twenty thousand acres of good Kentucky land, not at that early time fully appreciated.

We do not find, however, that it attracted large classes or exerted any very marked influence on the community, although we are informed* that "it enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity for a number of years."

In 1804 the Reverend James Blythe was elevated to the position of acting President for one year, and we find that he maintained that position until 1816,† after which, in 1817, he renewed his connection with the University as Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department until 1831.

Doctor Blythe was one of the pioneers of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, and is yet remembered by our oldest citizens for his many excellent traits of character. Zealous as he evidently was in his earlier days for the interests of his peculiar sect, the writer recollects hearing him express himself in a sermon he delivered in Lexington in his later

*Davidson.

†Doctor Blythe was not only acting President, but at the same time Professor of Natural Philosophy, Geography, and Mathematics.

days, with thankfulness that there were various sects in the religious world, because they watched each other and kept each other right—a degree of tolerance which did not seem prevalent in former times.

At the same time, 1804, the Reverend Robert Bishop, another Presbyterian minister, who also remained in the institution until 1824, was made Professor of Moral Philosophy, Logic, Criticism, and Belles-lettres; Ebenezer Sharpe, also a Presbyterian it is believed, who remained in office up to 1818, was made Professor of the Dead Languages.

In the following year, October 10, 1805, Henry Clay* was made Professor of Law and Politics in place of James Brown, who had resigned. He held this position until October 16, 1807, when, having

*This illustrious man, even in the midst of the distractions of his political engagements, labored faithfully in the interests of Transylvania University. It is due chiefly to his efficient and self-sacrificing management of the Morrison bequests that the University was set on foot again after the series of disasters following the departure of Doctor Holley. We see in the Records of the Board of Trustees the estimation in which Mr. Clay was held by the institution. This is shown by his cordial and unanimous election as Professor of Law and Politics in 1805, his election as trustee in 1807, and by the many times he was unanimously re-elected trustee after his appointment to that office by the State when it re-organized the Board of Trustees in 1818. The following is from the Records of the Trustees, October 6, 1815:

“Feeling gratified at the return of the Honorable Henry Clay to his own country, and desirous of giving him a testimony of their regard,

accepted the office of trustee of the University, he was succeeded as Law Professor by Mr. John Monroe.

Some other changes were made in the Law and Medical departments, which will be noticed in due time. The Kentucky Gazette for May 10, 1804, advertised a "Lexington Medical Lottery," with a view to the establishment of the Medical College, but little success seems to have been secured in this way at this time.

The same paper for October 10, 1806, reported that "on Friday last" the examination of the students of Transylvania was begun, which closed "last evening," and that the degree of B. A. was conferred on John Todd, Thomas Washington, and James George Trotter.

In another number, of the 13th following, Doctor James Fishback* advertised to deliver a course of lect-

and expressing the opinion they entertain of his conduct whilst acting as one of our ministers in the late negotiation at Ghent, the Trustees of Transylvania University have adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That in negotiating the late treaty our Ministers have shown a zeal, firmness, and talents highly honorable to themselves and to the Government of the United States; that for their eminent services in ably vindicating and supporting our national rights and character they are entitled to receive the reward due to their distinguished patriotism, the warm appreciation and united applause of their countrymen.

"Resolved that Edmund Bullock, Doctor Frederick Ridgely, James Prentiss, William T. Barry, and Charles Humphreys be appointed a committee to wait on the Honorable Henry Clay and present him with the foregoing resolutions."

*Appointed Professor of Theory and Practice, 1805, resigned 1806.

ures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University, to commence on the third Monday in the month; but although the Medical College had been several times reorganized it seems not yet to have been brought into full operation. This was reserved for the advent of President Holley and the zealous co-operation of Professor Charles Caldwell in a later period.

The classes in the Academical Department, as far as we can learn, were, in 1801, only thirty to thirty-four students. In 1810, when John McCalla and Archimedes Smith received the degree of A. B., and William T. Barry and William Littel the honorary one of LL. D., the classes are reported by Messrs. Blythe, Bishop, and Sharpe as composed of eighteen grammar students and thirty-nine scientific students only.*

*By a report of Charles Humphreys and Thomas Barr, committee to examine and settle the accounts of the University, April 4, 1810, the finances of the institution were as follows:

Rents of Harrod's Creek lands,	\$449 00
Rents of McKee's Survey, estimated at	255 75
Rents of unsold land in Collin's Survey,	58 04
Sixty-six shares Kentucky Insurance Company, dividend at 10 per cent,	660 00
Twenty shares Bank of Kentucky stock, dividend at 6 per cent,	120 00
Claim of Thomas January, \$1,000, 10 per cent interest on,	100 00
Interest on bonds for lands sold, \$3,160.36 (6 per cent),	264 98
Interest on bonds for lands sold, \$3,803.75 (6 per cent),	228 22
Tuition money, exclusive of what accrues to the professors,	500 00
Contributions from students to library,	46 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,681 99
The annual expenses of the University,	1,625 00
	<hr/>
Leaving a surplus,	\$1,056 99

In 1811 only seventeen grammar and thirty-six scientific students.

In 1812, as reported by S. Blair, Treasurer, there were only fourteen grammar and twenty-seven scientific students.

In 1814 there were but twenty-two classical students, thirty-one scientific students, nine law* students, sixty-two in all.

In the summer session of 1815 there were but forty-two students.

In 1816 there were but forty-nine to fifty-two students in all the classes, and in 1817 but seventy-seven students.

In 1818 the University began the session with ninety students, and had one hundred and ten in December of that year, which was the first of the presidency of Doctor Holley.†

These records do not show a high degree of popularity or efficiency on the part of the management of the institution at this period. Indeed, according to the statements made on credible authority, the records showed that there had only been twenty-two graduates

*The nine law students were Cyrus Edwards, James Breathitt, Percival Butler, junior, Robert C. J. Maccoun, W. W. Blair, John Blair, Samuel M. Brown, William Greathouse, George Selden, junior.

†He was elected on the 15th of November preceding.

in the University during the whole of this period of exclusive Presbyterian control, from 1799 down to 1818.*

On December 27, 1815, the minute-book of the trustees yet shows there was a called meeting of the Board to consider what was set forth in the call itself, which we copy:

"SIR: According to a resolution of our Legislature, their Committee have called upon us as Trustees of the Transylvania University for a communication of what, in our opinion, are the causes which have retarded its reputation; of its present standing, and of what benefit further legislative aid would do for the advancement of the Institution.

(Signed) "JAMES McCOUN.

"JAMES McCHORD.

"THOMAS WALLACE.

"ALEXANDER PARKER.

"JOHN TILFORD."

It is evident the people were not satisfied with the management of the public trust, and that it had been fully demonstrated, in a long experience of fifteen years,

*The following throws some light on the manners of the students in those days:

"Be it ordained that the Professors be required to exact from the students a more respectful deportment; that no student shall be permitted to have his hat on his head in the University in the presence of the Trustees or Professors; that the students, when they leave the hall or room of recitation, be compelled to do it in an orderly manner, and to make their respects to the presiding Professors; and when they are reciting at any public examination, the classes must be compelled to stand up without leaning on each other." (Records of Board of Trustees, April 14, 1810.)

that denominational control of educational institutions was not as favorable to success as a more liberal management which would give equal rights in them to all sects.

Moreover, it showed that exclusive control in the avowed interests of any sect or religious denomination can not secure for an educational institution the full confidence even of that sect or denomination; for if the agitating and injurious differences of opinion are not with adverse sects, they arise among the members of that sect itself to cause dissatisfaction, which in such a case is doubly disastrous, because all the other sects may be supposed to be always lukewarm or adverse to the strictly sectarian institution.

Doctor Davidson seems to attribute some influence in this retardation to the supposed spread of infidelity in Kentucky about the latter end of the last century; but he very strangely forgets the countervailing influence of the great and widespread religious revival of 1800, the history of which forms a most interesting and instructive portion of his book.

But he tells us* "There were two parties in the Board [of Trustees], the friends of evangelical religion, and the open or disguised abettors of deism and infi-

*History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 298.

delity." That the evangelical Presbyterians, because of their own neglect mainly, lost the control of the Board, until, at length, out of twenty-one members only seven were of that denomination. But he tells of much bickering and dissension in the Board, which alone would explain the decline of the institution.

The interesting history, by Doctor Davidson, of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky tells us also that in that church itself there was much just cause of dissatisfaction,* and that "nearly half of the entire number of preachers [of that church in Kentucky] were at one time or other subjected to church censures more or less severe, several being cut off for heresy and schism, two deposed for intemperance, one suspended for licentiousness, several rebuked for wrangling, and others for improprieties"; and that "there was a portion whose influence was deleterious where it was not inefficient." (Page 298.)

He complains that "As vacancies occurred from time to time [in the Board] they were filled, not by devout persons of the same or like faith, but by prominent political characters, whose popularity and influence would, it was hoped, reflect a sort of *éclat* upon the College."

*See pages 129, 130.

Such historic characters, for example, as Henry Clay, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, John Pope, Judge Humphreys, Mr. Clifford, and others.

The Board of Trustees, now partly unsectarian, made various efforts to engage distinguished gentlemen to occupy the position of president;* and accordingly, on June 14, 1815, they unanimously elected the Reverend John B. Romeyne, of the Presbyterian Church, but he declined the appointment.†

In the November following they elected the Reverend Horace Holley, then a distinguished Unitarian minister of Boston; but, under what they afterward acknowledged to him was a misapprehension, they rescinded the election on March 23d following, he not having accepted the position.

At this time, November 11, 1815, they also reorganized the Medical College of the University by the election of the celebrated Doctor Thomas Cooper, then of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the

*September 1, 1813. "Resolved that Henry Clay, John Pope, and John T. Mason be appointed a committee to engage the Reverend Doctor E. Nott as President of Transylvania." (Records of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University.)

†The condition of the University up to this time does not seem to have been satisfactory, even to the sect which claimed its ownership and control. Its classes were generally quite small, and the confidence of the community seems not to have been secured until toward the end of the epoch,

Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural History; Doctor Benjamin W. Dudley* to that of Anatomy and Surgery; Doctor Coleman Rogers adjunct to the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery; Doctor Samuel Brown as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Doctor William H. Richardson as Professor of Midwifery, etc., and Doctor Charles W. Short as Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany.

Doctor Cooper declined the appointment in April following, mainly because "the legislature had risen without having taken any effectual steps as to Transylvania"—in a letter which deprecated sectarian control of the institution—and Doctors Brown, Rogers, and Short also declined. The organization of the Medical College was not therefore effected at that time.

*Doctor Benjamin Winslow Dudley was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, April 12, 1785. His father, Ambrose Dudley, a leading Baptist minister, who had commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, removed with his family to the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1786. Here Benjamin received such an education as the neighboring schools afforded, and while very young was placed under the medical tuition of Doctor Frederick Ridgely. In 1804 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, being fellow student with John Esteu Cooke, Daniel Drake, and William H. Richardson, his subsequent colleagues in Transylvania University. Returning to Lexington he engaged in practice with Doctor Fishback during the spring and summer of 1805, going back to Philadelphia in the fall, and receiving the degree of M. D. in March, 1806. His career as a man and as a surgeon is one of the most exalted and remarkable on record, and his name is inseparably connected with that of Transylvania

But it appears that Doctor Dudley, who, in the summer of 1814 preceding, had returned from Europe, after an almost four years' visit for professional study and improvement, was induced, in his individual capacity, to lecture to such of the students of medicine, numbering about fifteen, as were in the city. This he did in Trotter's warehouse, then situated on the south-east corner of Main and Mill streets.

On March 2, 1816, to increase the means of instruction, one thousand dollars were placed by the trustees in the hands of Doctor Blythe and John D. Clifford* for the immediate purchase of chemical apparatus; and Doctor Blythe, who had held the position of acting president of the University for sixteen years, resigned that office, accepting subsequently the Professorship of Chemistry, which he retained until 1831.

University. He died at Lexington, Kentucky, January 20, 1870. He left no permanent writings, though he contributed valuable articles to the *Transylvania Medical Journal*. He married, June 9, 1821, Anna, sister of Doctor Charles W. Short. Of their three children, Mrs. Anna M. Tilford, of Lexington, Kentucky, alone survives.

*John D. Clifford was by birth an Englishman, and came to Lexington from Philadelphia. He was, from April, 1815, until his death in 1820, a trustee of Transylvania. A lover and student of the natural sciences he owned fine antiquarian and natural history collections, and it was through his influence that the celebrated C. S. Rafinesque, whom he had known in Philadelphia, was induced to accept a professorship in the Transylvania University in 1819. Mr. Clifford was noted in Lexington for his learning, culture, and liberality, and for his devotion to the interests of the Episcopal Church

Several of our prominent citizens petitioned for the appointment of Doctor Thomas Cooper as president of the University; but on March 22, 1816, the Reverend Luther Rice, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, was elected for four years and a half, but he declined the invitation.

In this year John Pope resigned his Professorship of Law and was installed as trustee of the University.

In December of this year the celebrated Doctor Daniel Drake,* of Cincinnati, was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Botany. He accepted the appointment, and lectured here in the session of 1817-18; resigning at the end of that session he was reappointed in 1823 to the Chair of the Theory and Practice, which he retained until 1827, when he again resigned.

In 1816 lectures on medicine were advertised to be

*Doctor Daniel Drake was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20, 1785, was brought to Mason County, Kentucky, in 1788, and in 1800 became the first medical student in Cincinnati, then a village of seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. In 1804, aged nineteen, he began practice in Cincinnati, afterward studying in Philadelphia, and practicing in his old home at Mayslick before settling finally in Cincinnati in 1807. He was professor in Transylvania University in 1817, and again in 1823-27. He founded the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1820, and his career was a brilliant one in the medical colleges at Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington. He was editor of the "Western Medical and Physical Journal." His chief work is his "Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of America," published in 1850, a wonderful tribute to American medical science. He died at Cincinnati, November 5, 1852, aged sixty-seven years.

given; on Theory and Practice, by Doctor James Overton; on Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor B. W. Dudley; on Chemistry, by Doctor James Blythe, and on Obstetrics, etc., by Doctor William H. Richardson; an arrangement which was not made by the trustees, but by the individual lecturers and their students, Doctors Overton and Richardson not having at that time been appointed to these chairs.* Doctors Dudley, Overton, and Blythe lectured regularly to the (about) twenty students in attendance; but Doctor Richardson, who was also a trustee and president of the Kentucky Insurance Company, did not lecture after the delivery of his introductory, principally owing to the monopoly of his time at the bank, signing a multitude of small notes to swell the flood of shin-plasters which was soon to overflow the country.

On the arrival of Doctor Drake, in the fall of 1817, the Medical Faculty was fully organized as a department of the University, and a full course of lectures was delivered by Professors Dudley, Overton, Drake,

*March 10, 1817. A "tribute of gratitude" by a committee of medical students, signed by David C. Ayres, Thomas J. Garden, and Charles H. Warfield, addressed to James Overton, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, B. W. Dudley, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery, Reverend J. Blythe, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Transylvania University, for their perseverance, etc., in teaching medical science, etc., is published in the old Kentucky Gazette.

Richardson, and Blythe to about twenty students, at the end of which the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, for the first time in the West, on John McCullough, of Lexington, brother of the late Samuel D. McCullough.

The Medical College of Transylvania, which had its origin in 1799, in the appointment of Doctor Samuel Brown and Doctor Frederick Ridgely, medical professors in the new University, and which had maintained a weakly existence for nearly twenty years, was destined soon to become the second college of medicine in the United States, both in the number of its students and the distinguished reputation of its professors.

A want of harmony at the 1817-18 session, however, greatly obstructed its progress. Doctor Drake, dissatisfied, resigned and returned to Cincinnati. Doctor Overton removed to Nashville. A serious difficulty having originated between Doctors Dudley and Drake in regard to the resignation of the latter and some matters connected with a post-mortem examination of an Irishman, who had been killed in a quarrel here, sharp pamphlets passed between them, and a challenge to mortal combat from Dudley to Drake, which the latter declined, but which was vicariously accepted by his next friend, Doctor Richardson. A duel resulted, in

which Richardson was seriously wounded in the groin by the ball of Dudley, severing the inguinal artery, from which he would have speedily bled to death, as it could not be controlled by the tourniquet, but for the ready skill and magnanimity of Dudley, who immediately asked permission to arrest the hemorrhage. By the pressure of his thumb where the larger blood-vessel passed over the ilium, time was given for the ligature of the artery by the surgeon of Richardson.

The late venerable Christopher C. Graham, M. D., a centenarian, who was a private pupil and protégé of Doctor Dudley at that time, and a member of the medical class, sent me in 1876, at my request, an interesting detail of his recollections of this early period, from which many facts are to be gleaned illustrative of these times.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT HOLLEY, AND ADOPTION OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY AS A STATE INSTITUTION, 1816-1818.

The original endowments of our University, in lands by the State of Virginia, were measurably unavailable for the purposes of income, as they had been leased out in very small tracts for the term of three lives,* at a

*That is for the lifetimes of three persons who were named in the lease.

very small rent, to be paid in grain or cash; in the hope, doubtless, that in the course of time the value of the lands would be greatly enhanced, and that a sufficient fund could thus be accumulated in time to establish a university on a broad and substantial foundation.

But the Board of Trustees, in 1816, began to doubt the policy of permitting the children of their epoch "to be without education that their grandchildren might have more ample means of obtaining it," and consequently they sold all these lands on the best terms they could get, to the several lessees, and appropriated the proceeds, with those from other sources, to the erection of a new college edifice; to the establishment of the medical and law colleges; to the payment of salaries and the purchase of books, apparatus, etc., in these colleges, and to the repair of the old buildings.

The new college building was located on the upper part of the old college lawn, facing southwest, in front of the old buildings, and just above the present walk which crosses the college lawn (now Gratz Park) in front of Mr. Benjamin Gratz's residence.* It was a handsome brick edifice of three stories, surmounted by a tall and ornamental cupola, affording not only capacious lecture and recitation rooms, etc., but numerous apartments for students.

*Now the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Clay.

This building was completed in 1818, at an expense of more than thirty thousand dollars, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1829, with much of the valuable collections and means of instruction of the University, notwithstanding the most active exertions of our citizens.*

Not a vestige of this old edifice now remains; and with it disappeared a large proportion of the proceeds of the earliest endowments of the University.

But the trustees of 1816 realized to a great extent their design to build up a great institution of learning, a University, in the proper sense of the word, which became a power in the land in the cultivation and elevation of our people; gave our State a high character for the educational advantages she afforded, and relieved her from the tribute she had hitherto paid to other regions for higher and professional education.

In 1817 the Board of Trustees, feeling that the means placed in their hands for the promotion of learning and science had not been made to yield their

*The University lost "the whole of the law library, about six hundred volumes, together with the furniture, clothing, etc., of the students. . . . The philosophical apparatus suffered much damage, . . . but little, however, was entirely lost. The principal part of the academical library was saved," and "the course of instruction was not for a single day impeded," the Board accepting the offer of Colonel Combs of a brick house on Hill Street." (Record Book of the Trustees of Transylvania University.)

utmost profit in the furtherance of public education, continued to look around for a distinguished gentleman to occupy the position of president of the University, who might command public confidence and more profitably apply the income of their endowments for the purposes of general improvement.

Accordingly, on April 18, 1817, they elected the Reverend Philip Lindsley, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, to the presidency; but he did not accept. At the same meeting they appointed Mr. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge (father of the late General John C. Breckinridge), their professor of law, he being at that time also a member of the Board of Trustees.

Finally, on October 15th of the same year, the trustees again balloted for the Reverend Horace Holley, of Boston; resulting in a vote of six ayes to five blank votes. No legal majority being present the question was postponed until, at a meeting on November 15th following, Doctor Holley was unanimously elected president, with a salary of \$2,250 in currency, there being seventeen trustees present.

The committee appointed to inform him of his election, composed of John Pope, William T. Barry, J. Prentiss, and Joseph C. Breckinridge, stated to him that there "had been an unfortunate misunderstanding

in the Board" on a former occasion, already referred to, but that inquiry had established a universal conviction of "his most distinguished worth and eminent qualifications." They invited him to pay Lexington a visit that winter, and gave him a brief exposition of the condition and prospects of the University.

His letter of acceptance is dated Lexington, June 25, 1818, he having visited this place, stating that he accepted the appointment after long consideration, under prospect of a general and cordial co-operation in the support of the interests of the University, and the strong expectations of legislative aid "with his earnest prayers that it may attain to eminent prosperity and be a distinguished ornament to letters and science, morals and religion."

He speedily afterward removed his family to Lexington, and entered heart and soul into the work of building up our State University. Of his eminent success in this enterprise, of his distinguished traits of character, and of his misfortunes during his brief subsequent career of ten years, the following pages will set forth.

Looking over the files of the old Kentucky Gazette for 1817, we find that the Democratic editor of that paper made, "on the authority of a legislative report,"

some pointed allusions to the "impurity of the politics" which had been taught in our University; and Professor Bishop having handed him a subsequent report by another committee of a more favorable tenor, the stubborn editor still asserted his belief that the institution was "under federal and sectarian domination."

That legislative committee, through the Honorable Chilton Allen, its chairman, affirmed, however, that "were a majority of the trustees free from sectarian and federal views and prejudices, and the presidency and professorships bestowed on men of learning, merit, American principles, and fitness for the office, without regard to creeds, the Transylvania University would become one of the first learned institutions in the United States."

The folly of embroiling the affairs of the University with politics and sectarianism had been shown in the previous very limited success of the institution, and the practical wisdom of the suggestion of the committee, headed by Chilton Allen, was soon demonstrated in the rapid elevation of the University to the highest degree of prosperity under the energetic administration of Doctor Holley.

The same old newspaper file gives a notice in the number for November 22, 1817, of the proceedings of

the Board of Trustees in the election of Doctor Holley. It records that Mr. Humphreys remarked that "Kentucky was a Republican State, [*i. e.*, Democratic] that a report was abroad that the trustees were all *Federalists*, and they ought to elect Doctor Holley to disprove this; that, if they did not elect him, this would probably be the last meeting of the Board." Mr. Stewart (doubtless the Reverend Robert Stuart, who, according to Doctor Davidson, was afterward the first to "sting Doctor Holley" by an anonymous newspaper attack), "objected to Doctor Holley's religious tenets, which would not suit the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians." Mr. Breckinridge (Joseph C.) contended "the Board had no right, in the selection of a president, to inquire into the sectarian belief of the gentleman, this subject being too sacred—they were not a church appointing a preacher." "Doctor Holley was unanimously admitted to be a man of the strictest integrity; the strictest purity of morals; of science; of learning and splendid talent. To reject such a man because one or two points in his religious opinions did not accord with those of a majority of the Board could not be tolerated. Doctor Holley was too correct, too intelligent, ever to attempt to teach his peculiar religious faith in the University."

Mr. Pope "agreed they had no right to introduce a religious test in the Board unknown to the constitution and laws [of which they had been accused]. This would be a good cause for their removal from office, and for a change in the charter by the legislature."

Doctor Cunningham (probably the Reverend Robert Cunningham, of the Presbyterian Church,) "had his feelings hurt by the imputation that he was under the influence of bigoted feelings," etc., and voted aye, to the great displeasure of his co-religionists.*

A subsequent number of this paper (November 29th) stated that the Board had elected two Republicans to fill two vacancies that existed in the Board, and that there were then nine Republicans (decided), two moderate ones, ten decided Federalists and two moderate ones, so that the Board was decidedly Federal, and that there would be a constant struggle. That there were now only two ways in which any important business could be transacted; one, to drum up all the Federalists; the other, to threaten, as had been done, the Board with the legislature.

The end of this unwise and suicidal sectarian and political strife was in the legislature immediately thereafter ousting the whole Board and appointing an entirely

*See Davidson's History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky.

new one, composed of some of our most distinguished citizens, and making them more immediately responsible to the General Assembly, thus formally declaring the University a State institution, and rebuking the introduction of sectarianism and politics into its management.

ADVENT OF PRESIDENT HOLLEY, 1818.

At the time of the election of Doctor Holley to the presidency the academical department was under the immediate charge of Professors Bishop and Sharpe. Doctor Blythe, who had been acting president from 1804 to 1816, was still connected with the University as Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department, and gave lectures in the summer months on that subject, on astronomy, natural philosophy, and mathematics.

The late Doctor Christopher C. Graham, a student in these early times, and a favorite private pupil and energetic demonstrator to Doctor Dudley (1817-19), favored the writer with some of his recollections of these bygone professors, as follows:

“Professor Bishop was a tall, gaunt, and good old Scotchman; an impressive lecturer, but of high temper; so much so that he once said to his class, of which I was a member, ‘Ye’re like jacks, and if ye can’t learn through the ears ye shall through the *bock*,’ with a broad Scotch pronunciation, and in angry tones. He was

a good-hearted and well-meaning man, but erred in aiming to bring our fast and free Kentucky youths under the rigid discipline of the old schools of Scotland.

"Professor Sharpe (of Languages) was a fine Latin scholar and a jolly good old fellow, who sang Burns' Scotch songs to the boys with great glee, and made himself deservedly popular. In short, he was an excellent man, and I think filled his station well. He was large and very corpulent.

"Professor Blythe was a large, square-built man, five feet eleven, with remarkably stern and heavy eyebrows, and a harsh, deep-toned voice, with too exclusive, positive manners to be popular, and yet a firm, good teacher.

"Doctor Holley was a man of ordinary size, perfect in symmetry, with a handsome, smiling face, bright eyes, a remarkably sweet, musical, well-modulated voice, and clear articulation, etc.

"Professor Overton, of the Medical Department, was a small, black-eyed man, very hypochondriacal, eccentric, witty, and sarcastic—notoriously so—and yet chatty, humorous, and agreeable; telling his class many funny anecdotes. He plumed himself on his knowledge of Greek, etc."

Under the management of Professors Bishop and Sharpe, with the aid of W. Wallace, and the prospect of improved means of instruction given in the new building in the course of erection, and purchase of additional apparatus, etc., the classes increased, as we have said, in the eighteen months ending October, 1817, from thirty up to seventy-seven; and in the following year—the first year of Doctor Holley's administration—the session began with ninety students

and ended with one hundred and ten. The new building was completed in September of that year, with its thirty rooms, besides chapel, lecture and exercise rooms, refectory, etc.

On November 18, 1818, it was announced that President Holley had taken his station at the head of the University, and his formal ceremonious inauguration took place in the Episcopal Church early in December following.

But Professor Sharpe, a strong Presbyterian, had tendered his resignation in September, to be succeeded by John Everett (brother of the celebrated Edward Everett, A. M.), as tutor in Greek; and John Roche, A. M., as tutor in Greek and Latin.

On the occasion of the resignation of Professor Sharpe a number of students published a card of regrets and commendation in the Kentucky Gazette. In his answer Mr. Sharpe remarks: "If the flower of my days *have* been devoted to a service unprofitable to myself, it has not been altogether so as to my country."

Professor Bishop, although unfriendly to the administration of Doctor Holley, being also a firm Presbyterian and a minister, yet retained his professorship until 1824, when, after several years of uncordial association, he resigned, to accept the presidency of the Miami University of Ohio.

As an evidence of the want of harmony between Professor Bishop and the new organization, a quotation from a letter of his addressed to the Board of Trustees, dated December 19, 1818, is given.

After stating that he had spent the best part of his life in the service of the University, and had taught many more branches than the statutes required of him, he adds that in May, 1816, when the character of the school was completely gone, the whole management of the institution devolved on him in conjunction with a valued friend (Sharpe), who had been forced to retire from the service. Since then he had not labored in vain, and had increased the students from twenty or twenty-five to upward of one hundred and ten. He had spent too much of his time and labored too hard, by night and day, for the institution now to be indifferent to it. He continued:

"I am a plain Republican, and therefore speak plainly. Whatever may be the talents and acquirements of our new president (Doctor Holley), it is a most degrading thought—a thought under which no mind which has any sense of independence can act with vigor—that his services to the institution as compared to mine should be considered by the Board as three to one.

"The number of students has not as yet been increased on his account. Public opinion is perhaps as strong in my favor as in his.

"If the Board wish me to act with spirit and feel as a man, when attempting to discharge my duty as a professor, I must be placed immediately, as to salary, on an equality with the president.

"And that the Fountain of all good, of all wisdom, may bless you and every member of the Board, and direct to those measures, which He himself will bless, for promoting the good of the University, is the prayer of

"ROBERT H. BISHOP.

"To the Chairman of the B. T. T. U."

The Board does not seem to have acceded to the petition of Mr. Bishop. The President continued to receive his salary of \$2,250, in Commonwealth paper, together with a portion of the graduation fees, while Professor Bishop remained dissatisfied with one thousand dollars per annum; working without that perfect allegiance to the institution which his office required of him, and finally, on the open expression of President Holley that he had no confidence in him, retorting, in his letter of resignation, that he also had no confidence in the President, and placing his want of confidence on the peculiar religious tenets of Doctor Holley.*

The year 1818, as we have seen, marked a new era in the history of the University. The Reverend

*"For unfortunately while Professor Bishop was a strict Calvinist the active enemies of Doctor Holley accused him of being tainted with Socinianism, Pelagianism; want of faith in a personal devil; a disturber of the popular faith; one who did not adhere to 'the religion of the State'; who exalted morality and Christian charity above dogmas and creeds, and taught 'such a mode of Christian faith as makes it harmonize with the works and providences of God; such an interpretation of the Bible as does not institute a war between revelation by book and that by nature'—with many other heresies utterly irreconcilable with a system of intolerant orthodoxy."

Horace Holley, LL. D., having been induced to accept the presidency, and a large and commodious new college edifice having been erected, the General Assembly of Kentucky thoroughly reorganized the institution. Thirteen trustees of the most distinguished citizens of the State* were appointed, having the power to fill their own vacancies, and who could be re-elected by the General Assembly every two years thereafter; three faculties, academical, medical, and legal, were promptly organized, and what had been little more than a classical grammar school, showing in its records only twenty-two *alumni* in the preceding twenty years, was soon erected into a proud University, with an average of three hundred and fifty pupils annually; having four hundred and eighteen in its three departments in 1826, the last year of Doctor Holley's administration.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF DOCTOR HOLLEY.

This distinguished gentleman, whose influence so rapidly built up the University, and who during the nine years of his official life here made an impression upon the youth of our young Republic and of the

*Henry Clay, LL. D., United States Senator and Secretary of State; Edmund Bullock; Robert Trimble, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Federal Court, retired in 1820; John Thompson Mason, A. M., retired in 1819; Robert Wickliffe (chairman), retired in 1821; James Prentiss, 1818; Hubbard

great Mississippi Valley at large, which is to be observed even in the present day, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, February, 1781, of an elevated family. He graduated with distinguished honors, in 1803, at Yale College under the presidency of the late celebrated Doctor Dwight. Originally intended for the bar, he commenced the study of law, but under the influence of religious feeling soon abandoned it for that of theology under Doctor Dwight.

The strict Calvinistic tenets of his preceptor were exchanged by him, however, for those which characterized the Congregationalists or Unitarians, and he was for ten years after his graduation a most zealous, useful, and beloved pastor of a congregation in Boston.

Called from this peaceful and congenial position to the presidency of Transylvania University, which to his enthusiastic and ardent mind presented a wider and more profitable field for greater good to mankind and greater fame for himself, he entered with his whole soul and strength into the enterprise of building up a great educational institution in which his own

Taylor, retired in 1819; John Pope, member at large, retired in 1820; Lewis Sanders, 1820; Samuel Hughes Woodson, member-at-large, 1821; John Brown, United States Senator, 1821; Charles Humphreys, Judge Circuit Court, 1825; Thomas Bodley; William Taylor Barry, LL. D., United States Senator, 1821. Prentiss was probably replaced by Barry.

memory would be preserved in the substantial and lasting benefits conferred on our whole new and growing country.

Quoting from one of his earliest letters to Mrs. Holley, written on his first visit to Lexington to view the situation after his appointment:

"This whole Western country is to feed my Seminary, which will send out lawyers, physicians, clergymen, statesmen, poets, orators, and *savants*, who will make the nation feel them.

"It is a great opening, and I should be pusillanimous to shrink from it on account of the sacrifice I shall make in the refinements of society, and the breaking up of connections however dear to my heart. . . . There is enough of hazard, of effort, of difficulty, and of height to excite and occupy all the forces of my mind. I shall act on more minds than any man on this side of the mountains, and shall reach more sympathies. My personal objects will be the objects of the community."*

Endowed with a handsome person and a distinguished presence; always tasteful and elegant in attire; attractive and winning in his manners; having a most melodiously musical voice, beautiful elocution, with great conversational powers; refined eloquence on the rostrum or in the pulpit, with a great and ready command of elegant language; admirable taste, a clear, logical, and generous mind, elevated views, and a sincere love of truth; great benevolence, warm affections, and good-will

*Doctor Charles Caldwell's Memorial of Doctor Holley, pages 162, 163.

to his fellow men, combined with unusual energy, industry, promptness, decision, and admirable executive ability; together with considerable learning, much general information, and clear judgment, frankness, and ingenuousness; his power was soon manifested in moving the minds of men, attracting, attaching, and molding the characters of pupils and building up a great University. By his influence mainly the State made it considerable additional endowments, and adopted the especial care of it; its most distinguished men gave it their aid and influence; talents in professors were elicited at home, and men of ability were brought from the East to build up her three several departments, and the halls of the University were soon thronged with students from the whole Mississippi Valley; Lexington became known in foreign countries and distinguished in gazetteers and geographies as "the seat of Transylvania University," and was now commonly styled "The Athens of the West."

In short, the University under Doctor Holley exerted a marked and elevating influence upon our whole population, and gave distinguished character to our State. Never, perhaps, in so short a time was a prouder success achieved, or a brighter prospect secured for widespread improvement. But, alas! for Doctor Holley, as

well as for the great cause of elevated education in Kentucky, he had not fully appreciated the difficulties to be encountered in his zeal for his beneficent enterprise.

Received here on his first arrival by the people of Kentucky, of all sects and parties, with the unstinted hospitality and outflow of good feelings which characterized our best society—"dinners are made nearly every day for me, and there is a party almost every evening," he wrote to his wife at the time—he could not discover, or he disregarded, the dark and hidden rocks on which his fortunes and those of his darling University were destined soon to be shattered.

Writing at that time to Mrs. Holley, in Boston, of the Kentuckians, he says:

"The materials here are in a very plastic state, and can be molded into the most beautiful forms. The basis of character by nature is excellent. The metal is good, and will take any shape that a skillful artist will give it. All the ambition and ardor are here that are necessary to carry mind to any degree of elevation and excellence. There will be an unanimity of sentiment and operation that nothing could secure but that real and permanent catholicism which I cherish, and which you know I have been a good while obtaining and confirming. I belong to no set of prejudices, or obstinate and silly peculiarities, and for this very reason, that I have tried them all and found them nonsense by experience. I shall take, or rather shall continue, for I have already taken, the

high ground which is most agreeable to my philosophy, an elevation entirely above local and sectarian feelings and views, and one that carries me in a more pure and elastic atmosphere, and allows me to look down upon the competition of parties, not with contempt or hatred, but with good nature, and with calmness and boldness enough to use the whole for the common good. My philosophy and catholicism are too deep and have grown out of too much reflection to be easily shaken. . . . The course I am now pursuing is a high and honorable one, entirely above the region of the clouds and storms of sects, and in a clear and pure day. . . . There is reason to hope that I can unite the sects and parties in favor of the college and push it up very high."

Too liberal to be a narrow partisan or sectarian, or to wish to dictate to others, and too independent to submit to dictation or to conceal his sentiments, deceived by the apparent liberality awarded to him as a stranger on his first advent to the State, he underestimated the stern spirit of sectarian opposition which bided its time. Many years did not pass ere he was forced to acknowledge his error and to retire discomfited from a contest the gravity of which he had altogether underrated.*

THE CRUSADE AGAINST PRESIDENT HOLLEY.

The election of Doctor Holley to the presidency of our University, it appears, was effected against the

*For this summary of the high character of Doctor Holley the writer is indebted not only to the published "Discourse" by the late Charles Caldwell, M. D., and other publications, but to the testimony of many of his contemporaries and pupils.

strongest opposition of the sect who claimed it as their peculiar property.

The trustees elected him in November, 1815, but, because of what they afterward acknowledged to him was an unfortunate misunderstanding, they deferred informing him of his election,* and, in the February following, rescinded it.

The war upon him because of his religious views had been begun before his final election and his visit to our State.

The first open attack upon him, and on the institution for his appointment, was in the *Weekly Recorder*, of December 10, 1817, a Presbyterian periodical published in Chillicothe, Ohio, in which quite an abusive, anonymous writer, reflecting harshly on the trustees of the University for their action, asserted most illogically that they had thus "declared against the Lord's anointed"—that there was now "no Saviour in Transylvania," for that Doctor Holley was a "Socinian," etc.

In the *Kentucky Reporter* for January 13, 1819, published in Lexington by Worsley & Smith, another violent attack was made on Doctor Holley on sectarian

*"November, 1815. Resolved that Doctor Holley be not informed of his election until each member of this Board has obtained information as to his character and standing." (Records of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University.)

grounds, warning parents from sending their children to the University, and reiterating the claim that it belonged to the Presbyterians because their members had been active in procuring its first charter and endowments, and they had provided the first teachers, but that the members of that sect could not "embrace it in their arms of charity under Doctor Holley," etc.

These open attacks were continued for some time thereafter, especially by anonymous critics of the *Weekly Recorder*, in articles bitter, unjust, and uncompromising in spirit, which, while conceding to Doctor Holley the advocacy of virtue and morality, placed faith in creeds above this; and falsely assuming that Doctor Holley was an enemy to Christianity, and professing no animosity toward the University, affirmed that "Christ is of more importance to the college than Doctor Holley or any of the people of Lexington," and "the gospel of more value to the western country and Lexington than all the science upon earth," asserting, moreover, that Doctor Holley taught morality and the beauty of nature and not Christ crucified.

The editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, in his paper for August 13, 1819, after stating that Doctor Holley, who stood deservedly high here, had been for months past the object of the most profligate slanders by a

writer in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder, gave his opinion that the writer resided in Lexington, and that "he is one of those stiff-necked, unreflecting, superstitious sectarians who would willingly yield up the souls of every individual differing from him to the writhings and agonies of eternal misery," etc. He added, "the morality of Doctor Holley is unexceptionable, and his belief in the doctrines of Christianity has never been doubted by those who have heard him preach or talk on the subject of religion, save it be by some sectarian stickler, not competent to estimate the sentiments of any liberal mind. . . . He is considered one of our most exemplary characters."

That Doctor Holley was exemplary in morals and of high character for honor and integrity, although fond of innocent pleasure and amusements, and an occasional visitor of the theater, the ball-room, and even the race-track, is testified by all who knew him well.

As to his peculiar religious tenets, the candid and open promulgation of which by him seems to have been the great cause of offense to those who so bitterly persecuted him, we prefer that he should speak for himself.

In a letter written by him from Lexington, June 8, 1818, to Mrs. Holley, which the writer has been kindly

permitted to peruse by his surviving daughter, the amiable Mrs. William M. Brand, we find the following:

“At five in the afternoon I preached in the Episcopal Church to an immense audience that filled not only the seats but the aisles. I took up the Trinity and gave them all the theories, proving that the doctrine of one God is and has been the doctrine of Christians by a great majority in all ages. I have not heard that any one was alarmed, but all the orthodox appear to be satisfied that I embrace Christianity, and that they may co-operate with me. Persons came into town from the neighboring towns and attended church with their eyes and ears open to learn whether I am a heretic or not. As I am no heretic they went away satisfied, I hope, of the truth. You know that I said in Boston that my views of the Trinity would be the most popular of any in our country when they were explained to the public fully.”

In justice to this distinguished man and his opinions, an extract from one of his manuscript sermons* is appended:

“What is religion? It is the love of God and man. Its rule is charity; its nutriment is divine grace; its support, piety; its life, beneficence; its pleasure, duty; its object is peace and joy; its end is glory.

“What is Christian faith? The intelligent and honest acknowledgment that Jesus is the Christ. What is the term of Christian communion in the articles of faith? The same acknowledgment that Jesus is the Christ. Does the bare acknowledgment of this truth make a Christian indeed? No; nor does the bare acknowledgment of any truth make him so. Love to God and love to man;

*Caldwell's Memorial Discourse, etc., pages 181-3.

a love felt in the breast, and proved in the life, alone can make us Christians indeed.

"Can we frame a better creed than the gospel? No. So far as subscription to a creed can sanctify mankind, the Bible alone must make the experiment. All others have failed. . . .

". . . I say that the Bible is a better creed than any you can make, and Christ a better teacher than any you can follow.

". . . Were Jesus now before you in person, what would he say to your minister? 'Preach me, and not Calvin, nor Arminius; not Edwards, nor Priestly; preach the Bible, and not the creed of Scotland, Saybrook, Cambridge, or Savoy; preach practice, and not speculation; preach union, and not division; preach effort, and not sloth; enlarge your charity and stint it not.'

Time and the progress of improvement have in some measure vindicated the memory of Doctor Holley, and shown the impolicy of the war waged against him and upon a great and growing educational institution, which so much impaired the utility of the brilliant talents of this sincere and earnest worker in the great cause of mental and moral improvement, on the sole grounds that he did not agree in his religious opinions with those of some of his fellow-citizens; or that he claimed for himself and for his pupils that tolerance and independence of thought guaranteed in our constitutions, and to which all free men are entitled; or that in the institution of learning, open to all sects, any favorite sectarian creed was not exclusively inculcated on the minds of the students.

Time has also shown that among the pupils of the University, under the administration of Doctor Holley, are some of our best public men, who in due time have exerted a marked and beneficial influence on the nation; and nowhere in any of these alumni can be seen the effects of that baleful influence, perverting the minds of youth, which was falsely attributed to his teachings. His works as an educator of the highest order have long since fully vindicated his character.*

In those early days of our history, when Kentucky scarcely had a turnpike road; when the journey from Lexington to Maysville required nearly four days of hard travel, and the trip to Philadelphia fully two weeks; before steam had been generally applied in aid of labor; when we had no railroads, no telegraphs,

*Looking over an old catalogue of Transylvania University, published by Doctor Holley (1825), we are impressed with the number of names which have since become distinguished; for after Josiah S. Johnston we find those of William T. Barry (1810), William Littell (1810), Charles S. Morehead (1820), who for a time was tutor in the University (1822); Robert H. Bishop, afterward professor; John Roche, afterward professor; Bernard G. Farrar, M. D., Joseph W. Knight, M. D., Aylett Buckner, LL. D. (1821), Benjamin O. Peers, James O. Harrison, A. M. (1822), LL. B. (1824), C. S. Rafinesque, the distinguished scientist (1822), John Boyle, LL. D. (1822), Judge of the Court of Appeals, for more than sixteen years Chief Justice of Kentucky, and for one year sole Law Professor of Transylvania University; Robert J. Breckinridge, professor in Transylvania University; James Brown, LL. D., Minister to France; Henry Clay, LL. D., who was Professor of Law in 1805, and trustee in 1818; John T. Mason, Madison C. Johnson, A. M. (1823) and LL. B. (1825), Jesse Bledsoe, LL. D. (1823), and Professor of Law, judge, etc.; Daniel Breck,

very few periodicals, and no daily papers, the minds of our people were greatly darkened by the gloomy clouds of strict sectarianism, and liberality and toleration were restrained and thought trammelled by the harsh fetters of creeds. Individual responsibility and freedom of thought on religious subjects were too often set aside by clerical authority, and while denouncing the Pope of Rome for usurpation of a despotic control over the minds of men, too many of other creeds virtually claimed an infallibility, and attempted to enforce it with equal zeal.

But time and a more general diffusion of knowledge have changed and softened all this; and when we review the record of Doctor Holley we see that his acute mind carried him far in advance of the day in which he lived. In his liberal efforts to make education general, and to

Judge Jacob Burnett, LL. D., Mann Butler, James Fishback, D. D., John Rowan, LL. D. and United States Senator; Hugh L. White, LL. D. and United States Senator; Samuel Cartwright, M. D., Samuel L. Metcalf, M. D., William C. Goodloe, judge, etc.; Elijah Hise, LL. B., John J. Crittenden, LL. D. (1824), Edward Livingston, LL. D. (1824), Leslie Combs, LL. B., Charles D. Morehead, LL. B. (1823), Belvard J. Peters, A. B., Judge of the Court of Appeals (1825); William T. Jones, United States Senator (1825); Joseph S. Tomlinson, A. B. (1825), Mason Brown, LL. B. (1825), and in later catalogues Thomas Todd, LL. D., Judge of United States Supreme Court; Alexander C. Bullitt (1826), Aylett H. Buckner (1826), Daniel Carmichael Wickliffe (1826), George M. Bibb, LL. D. (1826), United States Senator and Judge of the Court of Appeals; Robert Trimble, LL. D. (1826), Judge of the United States Supreme Court, with many other distinguished men.

place it above sectarian or party prejudice, his great mistake was in underestimating the power of those who at that time claimed in this region the right to control the business of training and molding the minds of youth.*

The eminent abilities, popular manners, and high moral character of Doctor Holley speedily, after his arrival in Lexington, overcame that open opposition with which he had been assailed by those influential men who had lost that sectarian control of the University which they had always claimed as the exclusive right of their church.

But the war was by no means terminated. His free, outspoken catholicism and his honest and open opposition to religious intolerance gave constant offense, and excited most violent and unscrupulous attacks. As

*As we have seen, Transylvania University was always claimed by the Presbyterians of Kentucky as their peculiar property, and the fact that they had almost the exclusive control of it in its early days shows the powerful influence of education; for while the Presbyterians numbered in Kentucky only 1,343 members in 1809, and but 3,474 in 1820, when the population of the whole State was 564,317, increasing to only 3,551 members in 1824, and 5,438 in 1828; the Baptists had 3,105 members as early as 1790, increasing to 22,694 in 1812, to 24,680 in 1820, and to 34,124 in 1832, while the Methodists ran nearly parallel with the Baptists in increase of membership. Yet the Presbyterians, numbering but six tenths of one per cent of our population in 1820, or being about one in every hundred and sixty, exerted a greater influence than all the other religious denominations on our educational institutions.

early as July, 1819, in a letter to a friend in Boston, he wrote:

“Religious perversity is as common here as it is in New England, and sectarians are as much inclined to slander and persecution. I have a good body of intelligent and independent men to aid me in overcoming the assaults of the fanatical and superstitious. What is called orthodoxy in Kentucky is the same illiberal and proscribing spirit that is in your vicinity. Genuine orthodoxy is catholic and charitable as well as truly pious. On these subjects I have my sentiments illustrated and strengthened by every hour of reflection since I left Boston, and the sermons which I preached to you, particularly during the last year or two of my ministry in Hollis Street, appear to me daily more and more true and to acquire increasing practical importance. Sectarianism is the bane of the religious world. Mystical preaching can never be estimated at too low a value. It is a deception practiced upon the community for which too dear a price is paid, not only in money, but in peace, morals, and happiness. The miserable declamation which is handed down from one generation of ministers to another is a most impudent caricature of God and man, of time and eternity. A multitude of ministers must of course be excepted from this censure; but I do not know any whole sect of them deserving the exemption.”

Convinced that a State University, which Transylvania had been repeatedly and solemnly declared to be by the State itself,* could not fulfill its true mission

*Having received the first “public institution of learning” from the mother State of Virginia, with its liberal endowment of the right to hold twenty thousand acres of escheated lands, one sixth of all the surveyor’s fees in the District of Kentucky, and the privilege of a lottery to obtain

in the education of youth of all sects and parties, if not administered above the plane of sectarianism and party politics, Doctor Holley endeavored to carry out this liberal programme, and his success was so striking and great that all the baser feelings of the opposition to him were called into most active operation.

The trustees had made it the duty of the president, or one of the professors, "to perform divine service on every Sabbath, at least once, in the chapel of the University, to such officers and students as may choose to attend," etc., and Doctor Holley, up to 1824, faithfully

funds for the purpose of public education, the State of Kentucky had always held Transylvania under especial guardianship, appointing special committees at each session to visit it and report its condition up to 1857-8, and making it from time to time liberal endowments. These were, six thousand acres of land to Transylvania Seminary, and a like quantity to each of the other seminaries of the State, of which the portion belonging to Kentucky Academy came to our University by the consolidation of the two institutions, in 1798. In 1804, another lottery privilege. In 1819, the bonus of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank for two years. In 1820, \$5,000 to the Medical College of Transylvania for the purchase of books, apparatus, etc., and all the fines and forfeitures in Fayette County. In 1823, a lottery privilege for the erection of a medical college (which seems not to have been made available). In 1855-6 the legislature gave it a Normal School, with \$12,000 endowment. The deep interest of the State in this University was also shown in the suspending of the powers of the Board by the legislature at the time of the sectarian controversy culminating in the election of Toulmin as president; and again on the culmination of the denominational struggle at the time of Doctor Holley's second election, when the legislature reorganized the institution by dismissing the whole of the trustees and electing an entirely new Board which should be more accountable to the General Assembly.

performed this duty laid upon him, in the catholic spirit which he cultivated, inculcating the great and universally acknowledged principles of Christianity and morality, and contemning much of the teachings of human theology which characterize the various creeds, dignifying the work of God before the speculations of men, and elevating practical virtue above dogmatical confessions of faith.

As greater intolerance prevailed in those times among our religious people than at present exists,* we can form only a faint idea of the violence of the opposition which was excited by the open and honest teachings of the truly catholic president of the University; nor can we fully appreciate the fact that men, otherwise

*From *The Olive Branch* of April 29, 1825: "The following is an extract from the sentiments delivered by the Reverend Doctor Burton at an association of the congregational clergy at Thelfort, in the State of Vermont, and published at the association. It may be depended on as authentic: . . . 'The Calvinistic sentiments never will prevail till the colleges are under our influence. Young men when they go to college generally have not formed their religious sentiments. . . . We ought to have a president and instructors who have the address to instill the Calvinistic sentiments without the students being sensible of it, then nine out of ten when they leave college will support the Calvinistic doctrines; . . . they will go out into the world and will have their influence in society—in this way we can get a better support without any law than we ever had with it. And besides, when once our colleges are under our influence, it will establish our sentiments and influence so that we can manage the civil government as we please.'" (*Religious Enquirer.*)

pious and good citizens, should lend themselves to the distortion of the acts and expressions of Doctor Holley, and to the wide and passionate propagation of the most uncharitable and infamous misrepresentations, until the name of Doctor Holley was outrageously stigmatized as that of an infidel and a perverter of the morals of youth.

The plan adopted by the trustees to maintain a religious character in the University, by requiring weekly preaching in the chapel, thus proved practically most injurious to its great interests and those of education, and experience has demonstrated the better policy of leaving each pupil, his parents or guardian, to select his own means of religious instruction, and of confining the University teaching, in this department, to those broad, underlying, and all-pervading general privileges of morality and religion on which all civilized people agree.

Just so the University should inculcate the fundamental principles of law, history, and policy, which lie at the foundation of the education of every true statesman, without in any manner meddling with the varying and exciting party politics of the day.

Too late to correct the evil of this mistaken policy, the trustees, on the recommendation of President Holley,

adopted, in 1824, the plan of inviting the ministers of all the several religious denominations to occupy the pulpit of the University chapel on successive Sabbaths, a plan which promised well at first and was accepted cordially by all but two leading ministers of the Presbyterian Church, who had already strongly identified themselves as enemies to the administration of Doctor Holley. But this hopeful scheme only served finally to increase the violence of the open hostility which had now shown itself, and which with such weapons of detraction and misrepresentation as usually characterize our political contests, finally brought about the resignation of Doctor Holley and the prostration of the University, without producing one single result beneficial to our people or the cause of religion; while by a reflex action it has left a certain odium on the memories of those most active in the persecution.

We look in vain through the scanty records of the times for any good or sufficient cause for so violent a crusade.

ALLEGED REASONS FOR THE WAR ON DOCTOR HOLLEY,
1819-1827.

In the published advertisement of the Board of Trustees in the Kentucky Gazette, September 17; 1819, signed by the chairman, Robert Wickliffe, after stating the rule that religious worship would be conducted in the chapel of the University every Sabbath by the president or one of the faculty, and that "the students were enjoined to attend public worship somewhere on Sabbath," it is announced: "Nothing is further from the intention of the trustees than to propagate by means of this regulation the peculiar tenets of any sect. The trustees feel it a solemn and primary duty to preserve the institution open alike to all denominations. It ought not to be devoted to the interests of any one sect exclusively, and they would not fail promptly to interpose their authority to repress any attempt, if any should be made, to render it subservient to the views of any sect."

These liberal assurances to the public secured general approval except on the part of leading men of the sect who claimed the exclusive control of the University. Recent experience, indeed, had already shown the depressing influence not only of exclusive sectarian

management of our State Seminary and University, but also the baneful effects of contests on the part of the different religious parties for its ownership and management.

That President Holley faithfully strove to carry out this truly catholic administration is demonstrated not only by his own writings but by the casual admissions of his bitterest opponents. But, while endeavoring to give religious instruction on that broad Christian foundation which underlies the tenets of all the modern sects, he sometimes disregarded the dictates of policy in his honest denunciation of priestcraft and human theology.

The statement of Doctor Davidson* that Doctor Holley's discourse on the death of Colonel Morrison† was the very climax of his offenses against evangelical religion and caused an immediate outbreak against

*History of Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 306.

†Colonel James Morrison, born in 1755, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was of Irish descent. Early distinguished as one of Morgan's Select Corps of Riflemen of Revolutionary fame, he served six years in the army; participating in the hard-fought battles about Saratoga in 1777. The war over, he began business in Pittsburg, where he became sheriff of the county. In 1792 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, filling in succession the important trusts of Land Commissioner, Representative in the Legislature, Supervisor of the Revenue under President Adams, Navy Agent, Contractor for the Northwestern Army in the War of 1812, Quartermaster-General, President of the Lexington Branch of the United States Bank, and Chairman of the

him, "which burst in thunder on his head," fortunately enables us to judge of his alleged heterodoxy by reference to the published discourse itself.

In this discourse (published in 1823), in describing the character of the deceased, a passage considered very objectionable is the following (page 8):

"The motto of James Morrison, which in the office of his daily business and most important transactions he placed conspicuously over his desk: 'The most exalted reputation is that which arises from the dispensation of happiness to our fellow-creatures, and that conduct is most acceptable to God which is most beneficial to man.' This [adds Doctor Holley] we can not fail to unite in declaring is, indeed, a golden rule of life. We must recognize in it a synopsis of the best precepts which the best moralists, philosophers, statesmen, and divines have taught."

Doctor Holley is also accused of giving his own religious opinions in this discourse, under the guise of Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, which was the last office he held, and to the duties of which he gave his whole soul.

He died April 23, 1823, at Washington, D. C., leaving no children to inherit his princely fortune. Ever a friend to Transylvania, he bequeathed to it \$20,000 to found a library or a professorship to bear his name. The trustees chose the latter. Further, on demise of his widow, the University became residuary heir to some \$50,000, to found an edifice for its use, to be called the "*Morrison College*."

"Colonel Morrison was of commanding presence, stern but courteous; of great decision of character, native talent, wide experience, and considerable reading." (Davidson.) He employed his wealth in elegant hospitality, judicious assistance of deserving young men, and the advancement of letters. Though attached to no sect, he was a Christian in his sentiments and life, which was eminent for truth, justice, liberality, and benevolence.

expressing the sentiments of Colonel Morrison, as follows (page 18):

“He was bold and independent in his religious opinions, and he rejected as unnecessary and untrue the artificial doctrines of scholastic theology. His conciliatory disposition and native courtesy appeared conspicuously in all his conversation on these subjects. Firm and undeviating in the principles which he believed to be at once correct and important, he was disposed to inquire rather than to argue with those who sought honestly and ingenuously for truth. But when he saw the bigoted and intolerant use unworthy means, appeal to base prejudices and employ unrighteous denunciations against the upright advocates of free inquiry and religious liberty in opinions and worship, he was capable of being roused to a high degree of severity, and of pursuing a lofty tone of expostulation and rebuke. Though he was a defender of liberality and would secure to every man the full enjoyment of his opinions and the fair expression of them, with a corresponding course of action, yet he was not so fastidious or weak as to permit his rights to be assailed with impunity and his privileges taken from him by the intolerant under the sophism that the freedom of thought and action which he avowed justified them in slandering his motives, misrepresentating his faith, calumniating his good name, diminishing his usefulness or impeding his lawful progress in society. It is not difficult for a fair mind to understand the limitations of one's own rights by the rights of others. Whenever a conscience becomes so perverted as to make the possessor think it his duty to persecute it is time to resist and punish him as a common nuisance; unless, indeed, in this free and happy country the best and surest of all punishments is to let him alone, or leave him to the natural indignation of an offended people. We are bound to bear abuses for the sake of uses, but not for any other reason. It is not required of us that we consent in regard to civil

or ecclesiastical usurpation under the claims of legitimacy, or the right of the wolf to muddy the stream above us, and then to charge the turbidness raised by his own feet upon ours, either for the purpose of devouring us, or of preventing his merited punishment, or of forbidding us to go and drink at the pure sources of the current.

“Colonel Morrison was a Christian in his sentiments and practice, but did not consider the peculiarities of any of the sectarian creeds in religion, whether Papal or Protestant, ancient or modern, as necessary, or useful, or ornamental to this character.

“He had large views and philanthropic feelings, and recognized the wisdom, authority, goodness, and impartiality of the Deity in all the relations of life, in the wide variety of scenery before him, in the temple made without hands, as well as that erected by human art and consecrated to the immediate acts of formal worship; in the ages that are past as well as in those now present; in foreign city and cottage of the distant Gentile as well as in the metropolis of Christendom and the village church of the pure followers of the heaven-directed teacher of Nazareth. With him a life of virtue was the most acceptable homage to the Deity. He knew and felt that the end of all genuine religion is to make men good, useful, and happy. He ordinarily attended worship in the churches of the Presbyterians, a highly respectable and pious body of Christians; but he was entirely eclectic in his principles, taking truth wherever he found it and giving the hand of fellowship to all good men of every country and denomination. In this respect he invites our imitation and furnishes us with a suitable occasion to thank our Heavenly Father for the happy formation of his character, the judicious direction of his opinions, and for the catholicism of his philanthropic communion.”

No sketch of Transylvania University would be complete without a tribute to Colonel Morrison and a

sketch of his life and character, he having endowed it with a large portion of his fortune and given his name to a professional chair, and to a commodious edifice in the University built by his munificence. These extracts may partly serve this purpose as well as give us a reflex of the religious and moral character of its distinguished president.

As to the motives of Colonel Morrison in making this liberal endowment, Doctor Holley remarks (page 24):

“In the technical views of the subject, an education is not indispensable to the efficiency or happiness of the mind, either here or hereafter, but, in the sense in which it is now used, it is necessary to the proper application of our powers; to the full enjoyment of our mental and sensitive nature, and to the requisite progress of the soul in dignity, worth, and felicity. Such were the ultimate objects which our deceased benefactor proposed to himself in endowing Transylvania University. To perpetuate his name in connection with such interests is indeed to secure immortality, not only in the public orations that may hereafter be pronounced to celebrate his praises at our annual commencements, but in the affection, the gratitude, and plaudits of millions who will be directly or indirectly benefited in their minds, characters, estates, and hopes by this benefaction.”

Doctor Davidson says of the above passage:* “Although he afterward disclaimed the imputation, some

*History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, page 308.

passages were interpreted as not equivocally teaching that education was the best passport to heaven, and gave religion and immortality their chief value," etc., which, with the careful perusal of the quotations above, enables us to understand how prejudice may sometimes pervert the understanding of even the educated.*

From a volume now very rarely to be seen, the first volume of *The Western Luminary*, a weekly Presbyterian periodical, published from July 14, 1824, to July 6, 1825, by Thomas T. Skillman, Lexington, Kentucky, we

*In an old scrap-book of Doctor Holley's we find the following, from a Lexington newspaper:

"Agreeably to a resolution of the Trustees of Transylvania University (of which public notice was given) a funeral procession in honor of the memory of Colonel James Morrison, late Chairman of the Trustees of said University, was, on Monday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., formed at the University and proceeded to the Episcopal Church, where Mr. Holley, the President of the University, delivered an appropriate oration, preceded and followed with prayer by the Reverend Mr. Hall. The concourse of people was greater than we recollect ever to have witnessed on a similar occasion. The order of the procession was as follows: (1) Assistant Marshal. (2) Music. (3) Military companies in uniform. (4) Members of the Preparatory Department. (5) Freshman Class. (6) Sophomores. (7) Juniors. (8) Seniors. (9) Whig Society. (10) Union Philosophical Society. (11) Medical Class. (12) Law Class. (13) Graduates. (14) President of the University and Chairman of Board of Trustees. (15) Trustees of the University. (16) Executors of the deceased. (17) Chaplain of the day and other clergy. (18) Monarchs. (19) State judges. (20) Members of Congress. (21) Members of State legislature. (22) Law professors. (23) Medical professors. (24) Academical professors, Principal of the Female Academy, and of the Preparatory Department. (25) Trustees of the town. (26) Citizens."

are enabled to obtain much authentic data in relation to the unhappy controversy which so greatly injured our educational interests in Kentucky.

This periodical, which was edited by Reverend John Breckinridge (brother of the late Reverend Robert J. Breckinridge) and Cabell R. Harrison, entered with great zeal into the war against the administration of the University, avowedly in the interests of Centre College.* From its columns, therefore, we glean the most reliable objections urged by his enemies against the distinguished president of Transylvania.

These are presented in a number of articles by its principal editor, Doctor Breckinridge, by Doctor Fishback, and others.

The first objection by the editor (page 408) is to the

*"With the alertness of 1798," when on the appointment of Mr. Toulmin President of Transylvania Seminary, the charter for Kentucky Academy was obtained by the Presbyterians, "the Synod of Kentucky took measures in October, 1818 to regain the lost ground. They petitioned the legislature for a charter for a new college, to be located in the town of Danville, but were frustrated at first by the friends of Transylvania. The charter was so modified as to place the control of the University and its funds in the hands of the legislature instead of the Synod." (Davidson, page 303.) Our Kentucky Gazette of December 19th of that year, noticing this fact, adds, "No State ought to lend itself to the endowment of sectarian literary institutions." This modified charter was rejected by the Synod, and Centre College went into operation under the sanction of its supporters and the government of its own trustees some time after when the legislature granted a charter of satisfactory character.

State patronage, which had been given our University, the learned writer expressing his belief that "such a foster-child of the government" must necessarily be "a prodigal son;" an inference of which we can not now see the logical necessity. His next objection is to "the effort to make an institution general and free from what the public calls sectarianism," which, with equally bad logic, he asserts would "cause it to be inevitably corrupt, and finally expel Christianity from its halls," adding, "thus has it been in Harvard University," etc.

He further objects that the administration of Doctor Holley "had been as violently sectarian as the public could bear. As much of rational religion, of natural religion, of Socinian religion, of that religion whose confession of faith is to have no confession, and whose sectarianism is to despise all sects and all the peculiarities of the Gospel of Christ, as the public would receive," etc.; which judgment of the truly catholic expressions of Doctor Holley, and of his efforts to inculcate only the broad, fundamental principles of Christianity, and to ignore the minor opinions about which the various sects dispute and make war, appears in the light of these later times, to say the least, a harsh one.

But the editor had entered heart and soul into the controversy, and accordingly asserted that the University

then stood "deserted by the three leading denominations of Christians, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians, and was sinking and must perish without a change."

The Baptists, under the leadership of Doctor Fishback and Major Boon, came in with a petition to the legislature, published in the number of the Luminary for January 19, 1828 (page 40), in which they insinuated that the funds of the University had been mismanaged; complained that the institution was only available by the wealthy; desired that it should be more generally beneficial; that the great leading principles of Christianity (of course as they construed them) ought to be more inculcated; and asserted that they "do not think the prosperity of the institution requires that the different religious denominations be equally represented in the Board of Trustees," etc.

Doctor James Fishback appears in this periodical in a series of articles explaining why he resigned as trustee of the University; why he declined to preach in the chapel after having thus officiated, etc.

Many of our elder citizens remember the talented and energetic Doctor Fishback. It may not be out of place here to quote from Doctor Davidson's History of

the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky (page 275) a brief sketch of his character as there recorded:

"He was a man of remarkably fine personal appearance, a tall, commanding figure, and a sonorous voice; his talents were very respectable, though he was deficient in classical learning. His frequent changes laid him open to the charge of fickleness. After practicing law for some time he applied himself to medicine, which he abandoned in turn for divinity, and, being dissatisfied with the strict views of the Presbyterians, he threw himself into the arms of the Baptists, among whom he was speedily recognized as a preacher. But in the course of time his defense of open communion and his latitudinarian views lost him the confidence of that denomination, and after vacillating some time between the regular Baptists and the Campbellites, and holding himself awhile aloof from connection with either, he finally ended his career in communion with the latter, and officiated as one of their preachers in Lexington. He died, after a lingering illness, in the summer of 1845. He was the author of several works," etc.

Doctor Fishback,* who claimed that he only wanted equal rights for the Baptists in the University and the

* Doctor James Fishback, D. D., an eloquent divine, an able writer, a physician in good practice, an influential lawyer, and an upright man, was the son of Jacob Fishback, who came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1783. He was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Transylvania in 1805, which he resigned in 1806. In 1808 he was Representative in the legislature. Dissatisfied with the strict views of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, he became, in 1816, a Baptist, and was soon ordained a minister. Afterward he advocated the doctrines of the Christian Brotherhood, but died a member of the Baptist Church in 1845. He published, in 1813, "The Philosophy of the Human Mind in Respect to Religion," 8vo; and, in 1834, "Essays and Dialogues on the Powers and Susceptibilities of the Human Mind for Religion." 12mo. Doctor Fishback was the first medical instructor of the celebrated Doctor Dndley.

religion of the Bible taught without sectarian bias, stated that Doctor Holley was a "natural religionist," and not a Socinian or Arian, but that Doctor Holley claimed "that whatever Christianity contained in distinction to natural religion was useless and false."

Doctor Fishback had been much exercised as to Doctor Holley's religious opinions, but had become so far reconciled as to join in the effort to have alternate religious teachings in the University on Sundays by preachers of the other denominations; but certain criticisms by Doctor Holley, before the senior class, of some of the religious opinions expressed by Doctor Fishback in one of his sermons, alienated him and caused him to join the corps of the opposition.

It was not politic in Doctor Holley thus to criticise religious opinions made from the pulpit; but it was done in the presence of Doctor Fishback and with the acknowledged right of the doctor to defend his principles then and there.

But in the *Western Luminary* for April 5th, and in the following numbers, the reverend editor (Doctor Breckinridge), who was a leader in the controversy, gives more distinctly his reasons for his opposition to the administration of the University, and the first one seems at this time somewhat extraordinary, as follows:

Because, first, "there is taught in the University a religion which is not the religion of the State."

It might very justly be asked, in view of our liberal constitution, What is the religion of the State?

His second reason is the alleged habits of the president as being too fond of worldly amusements, etc.

And his third, that the institution was going down, might as well have been urged against the war of the opposition as against any of the errors or deficiencies of the administration.

In addition to these publications, offensive missiles of all kinds were showered on the president. The freedom and innocent gayety of the social assemblies at his hospitable home were misconstrued as license unbecoming the household of a minister; the exposure of well-known, tasteful objects of art, which at this time would offend the modesty of no one, were prudishly viewed askance as outrages upon decency. In those days, according to Mr. Trollope or Captain Hall, pantalletes were put upon the piano legs.

A certain Mr. Semple, of Virginia, of strict Presbyterian culture, who had been a student of medicine here and had attended Doctor Holley's lectures on Moral Philosophy, was hauled into the contest, and he, forsooth, certified that Doctor Holley's morality

was good, but that he did not think he had vital religion—of course, as he understood it.

The pupils and friends of Doctor Holley would sometimes come forward to defend his character against the current slanders so freely used against him, but he himself, by a mistaken policy, abstained from even a public notice of them, and always spoke of his opponents in charity, good nature, and forbearance.

In the *Kentucky Reporter*, of Lexington, of January 19, 1824, appeared an article addressed "to the people of Kentucky," and signed by the graduates of Transylvania University for the years 1821-22 and 1823, among whom were the late R. A. Curd, and our distinguished fellow-citizens, James O. Harrison and Madison C. Johnson, and others, vindicating Mr. Holley against anonymous slanderers, bearing testimony to his elevated and liberal character and the moral purity of his conduct, stating that they had never known him, as falsely charged against him, to corrupt the religious opinions of his pupils; but that he, by precept and example, taught that every man had a right to enjoy his own religion, and to exercise it in his own way.

A doctrine which lies at the very foundation of our civil liberty, which is proclaimed in all our constitutions, and by which all our public institutions must necessarily be administered.

RESIGNATION AND DEATH OF DOCTOR HOLLEY.

The clamor raised against Doctor Holley on the score of his religious teachings was reinforced by an equally unreasonable outcry from political partisans of the day. His appeals for further aid from the State were disregarded, and the administration of the University harshly criticised by the Governor* in his message to the legislature, who specially complained that the institution was available only to the rich, etc.; so that, feeling his influence and usefulness had been measurably impaired, Doctor Holley tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees in 1826, with the object of making a tour of improvement through Europe.

This resignation the Board persuaded him to withdraw, but the fact that it had been tendered exerted a most depressing influence on the University, and was followed, March, 1827, by his final resignation.

On the occasion of the acceptance of this resignation the Board of Trustees, at their meeting, March 24, 1827, at which were present John Bradford, Benjamin Gratz,† James Harper, Joseph Logan, Elisha War-

* Desha.

† Benjamin Gratz, A. M., was a trustee of Transylvania University from 1823 until 1865, when on consolidation of the Transylvania with the Kentucky University, he was elected Curator of that institution.

Mr. Gratz was born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1793. His father,

field, John Tilford, Richard H. Chinn, William A. Leavy, John Brand, Thomas Nelson, and Thomas Bodley, appointed a committee for the purpose of expressing to Doctor Holley the approbation of the Board of his administration, who addressed him the following communication :

"LEXINGTON, March 14, 1827.

"DEAR SIR: The Trustees of Transylvania University, being deeply impressed with a sense of the value and importance of your faithful and distinguished services in presiding over the institution for nearly nine years past, have appointed the undersigned committee to express to you their decided approbation of the course you have pursued in discharge of the arduous duties which devolved upon you. When they recollect that during the sixteen years which preceded your coming among us only twenty-two per-

Michael Gratz, a German, born at Langendorf in Upper Silesia, was a merchant of Philadelphia, and with his brother, Barnard Gratz, was one of the signers of the famous "Non-Importation Act" in 1765. His mother, Miriam Simon, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her father, who with his family and that of the Gratzes, were Jews, was noted for his great benevolence and charity, so that it was a common expression that "Joseph Simon, the Jew, was the best Christian in Lancaster."

Michael Gratz was a man of education, and in his youth had resided for some years in India. He and his brother were in the East India trade, and his sons continued in that business for many years.

Benjamin Gratz was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1811. During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant in the Washington Guards, an organization consisting of three companies of Federalists, whose boast was that no Democrat was permitted to enter.

In the winter of 1818, having studied law in Philadelphia, he came out to the West on business connected with the Illinois and Wabash Land Company, and remained that winter at Vincennes prosecuting a lawsuit for that

sons received the collegiate honors of this institution, and that during your comparative short stay five hundred and fifty-eight young men have graduated and gone forth into the world, learned, enlightened, and adorned, and who are now the pride and ornament of our common country, they can not but deeply regret the causes which have induced you to separate yourself from the institution.

“Within the walls of Transylvania the fond recollections of her polite, generous, kind, learned, accomplished, and most-loved President will never perish.

“The patronage of the Commonwealth may be withdrawn; the institution may decline; the walls themselves may be crumbled, but so long as the name remains there will be associated with it those remembrances that flow from mutual attachments, or that have a habitation in the hearts of those who are susceptible of the emotion of gratitude.

company. In 1819 he came to Lexington, making it his home until he died, March 17, 1884.

Although actively engaged in his private affairs, especially in the hemp manufacture for many years, he always devoted a large portion of his time and his energies to the promotion of great public interests and improvements, for which his known probity, financial and executive ability, his great general information and benevolent and liberal feelings eminently qualified him. We may instance the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, the pioneer railroad of the West, of which he was one of the first corporators, active promoters, and its second president; and the Agricultural and Mechanical Association (of which he was the first president), incorporated in 1850, very successfully conducted for many years, of which he was a most active and efficient officer.

He was at all times an energetic advocate and patron of our best agricultural interests, but ever since his first appointment in 1823 as trustee of Transylvania in the days of Doctor Holley, he was especially identified with the interests of our State University, and never failed to freely give to it of his time, his means, and the benefit of his mature experience and judgment in the management of its affairs for the public good.

"To whatever clime your destiny may direct you, you will be pursued by the esteem and confidence of those who have been so long and so intimately associated with you, and whom on this occasion we represent. Farewell.

"JOHN BRADFORD.

"RICHARD H. CHINN.

"THOMAS BODLEY.

"DOCTOR HORACE HOLLEY, LL. D."

A large and sorrowful procession of friends escorted Doctor Holley and family on his departure from our city on his way to New Orleans, where a new educational enterprise awaited him. But the climate, to which he was unaccustomed, and his injudicious active exertion in the sunshine soon induced disease and prostration, which in July caused him to attempt to reach the North by a sea voyage.

Unfortunately the yellow fever broke out in the vessel on which he had embarked, and in the terrors of a dreadful storm the pestilence raged. On the last day of July, 1827, after five days of suffering and delirium, this talented and distinguished gentleman expired. His remains were committed to the depths of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT WOODS, 1827-1828.

On his tempest-tossed death-bed Doctor Holley had good reason to exclaim, as did the Principal and Professor of Theology and Church History of New College, Edinburgh—the late Doctor William Cunningham—who, raising his dying hand, said very emphatically twice, “From the rage of theologians, good Lord deliver us.” Thus adopting in the last sentences he spoke one of the dying sayings of the gentle Melancthon.*

His adversaries had triumphed; but by the use of unholy weapons. Defamation followed him even to the narrow confines of his ocean death-bed; and his deepest family misfortune was held up to public notice as a “solemn vindication of the offended majesty of divine Providence.”†

The victory gained by the opposition in the resignation of Doctor Holley proved to be a most costly one. Not only was the utility and prosperity of the University greatly impaired, and our people thus deprived for a long time of the advantages of this most important agent of improvement and progress, but morality and

*British Quarterly Review, October, 1871, page 276.

†See Davidson's History of the Presbyterian Church, page 318.

even the interests of religion itself were materially injured. As we shall see, a great many years elapsed before the partisan jealousy fostered in this strife for sectarian supremacy became sufficiently allayed to permit that friendly union of confidence and effort on the part of all sects and parties by which alone a great university can be erected and maintained in our free country.

During Doctor Holley's presidency Transylvania was a center of attraction, and was visited at different times by various noted personages of our own country and from abroad. Among these were President Monroe, General Jackson, Lord Stanley, afterward the Earl of Derby, and that great favorite of the American people, the Marquis de Lafayette. General Lafayette reached Lexington on the 16th of May, 1825, and was royally entertained while there. His first visit was to the Transylvania University, where addresses of welcome were made in turn by John Bradford, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and by Dr. Holley, president of the University. Addresses were also made in his behalf by several of the students, one of which was in Latin, another in French, and another in English. The General readily and appropriately responded to each, and expressed both surprise and delight at such an institu-

tion of learning in the valley of the Ohio, where all was a wilderness a few years before, filled with savages and wild beasts.

On the resignation of President Holley, the academical department of the University was left in charge of the four existing professors—Matthews, Chapman, Roche, and Peers. The medical department, then in a most flourishing condition, was committed to the sole management of its distinguished faculty, as was also its law department, Professors Caldwell, Dudley, and Short being alternately required to officiate as president *pro tem.* on public occasions, and sign the diplomas of the graduates.

The Reverend George T. Chapman,* who was professor of History, Geography, Chronology, and Antiquities, resigned on October 1, 1827, and, in consequence of the financial difficulties of the University, Thomas J. Matthews, A. M., the professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, most generously relinquished one third of the income from the Morrison endowment fund to which

* Reverend George T. Chapman, an Episcopal minister, was rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1820. He published a volume of very popular "Sermons to Presbyterians of all Sects." It was the accidental perusal of one of Doctor Chapman's sermons that led to the change in Doctor John Esten Cooke's belief from the Methodist to that of the Episcopal Church.

he was entitled, retaining but \$800 in specie and devoting the remaining \$400, with proceeds of tuition fees to a like amount, to be paid to John Roche, A. M., the professor of the Greek and Latin languages. These two professors with a principal of the preparatory school, John Brown, A. M., constituting the entire faculty of the academical department at this period of its depression.*

The Board of Trustees, consisting of the following gentlemen: John Bradford, chairman; Henry Clay, Thomas Bodley, William A. Leavy, Elisha J. Winter, John Tilford, Benjamin Gratz, John J. Crittenden, Thomas Nelson, Richard H. Chinn, John Logan, John

*These pecuniary difficulties are better understood by a reference to the records of the trustees. It is explained at the meeting of the Board on December 10, 1827, that the Morrison legacy of \$20,000 is only applicable to a professorship, that the residuum of Colonel Morrison's estate, after paying all legacies, is to be expended on "an edifice in the town of Lexington to be called the Morrison College, and it is estimated by the executor (Mr. Clay) as not less than \$30,000, and may reach \$50,000." "Although the trustees have never been in possession of the legacy of \$20,000, the institution has received its full benefit. The executor has punctually paid the interest quarterly, and it has been faithfully applied in conformity with the will of the donor, and he will, as soon as the principal is realized from the estate, either pay it over to the Board or secure it to their entire satisfaction." . . . "The uncertainty in the amount of the residuary legacy arises out of the unliquidated claims for and against the estate; its transfer into the hands of the trustees will be deferred from necessity until these demands are settled. With the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and generous devotion of the executor to the interests of the institution, we rely on his bringing the affairs of the estate to as speedy a close as their intricacy will admit."

Brand, and William Richardson, in the embarrassed condition of the institution, resolved to memorialize the legislature, and their committee appointed for the purpose, composed of Elisha J. Winter, John W. Hunt, Benjamin Gratz, and Richard H. Chinn, reported, December 10, 1827, a memorial, which was adopted and forwarded to the General Assembly, to the effect that the only available means they had to sustain the University were the tuition fees, the remains of the stock held in the Bank of Kentucky, the Morrison legacy, a debt due from an individual for fifty dollars of stock sold him, a number of small demands of doubtful or no value, and a small contingent fund from fines and forfeitures. "These items constitute our whole resources for defraying the current expenses and freeing the establishment from embarrassment of a pecuniary nature."

But liberal citizens of Lexington* who had already

*As probably few of our present citizens know the full extent of the liberality of former citizens of Lexington to this institution a brief recapitulation is in order here. About the year 1793, citizens of Lexington gave the lot (now Gratz Park) on which the old University buildings were located. In 1820 the city of Lexington gave \$6,000 to aid in the purchase of books and apparatus for the medical department, citizens aiding by subscription in providing salaries to the medical professors, etc., the sum collected up to 1822 being stated in the records of the University as amounting to \$4,832, and was actually \$6,000. In 1822 the late Colonel James Morrison gave \$20,000 to purchase a library or endow a professorship in his name. The trustees preferred the latter; and a very important support this Morri-

“in recent instances, in promoting the cause of science and literature in the West,” contributed an aggregate of more than twenty thousand dollars to Transylvania University, again most liberally subscribed to the amount of \$11,000 in specie, to be paid within four years, if other funds could not be obtained, to enable the trustees to invite from abroad a distinguished gentleman to the presidency of the University.

And the trustees consequently elected the distinguished Doctor Thomas McAuley,* of New York,

son professorship proved to the University in its darkest days of adversity. Colonel Morrison also left to the University his residuary estate of more than \$50,000, by which the Morrison College was built, and ample college grounds supplied. The purchase of the Blythe property, of Doctor Blythe in 1835, to complete the square, was secured by four liberal citizens, H. Clay, B. Gratz, D. A. Sayre, and Doctor B. W. Dudley. From 1827 to 1829 citizens of Lexington and the city together contributed \$3,500 per annum for the payment of the salaries of the president and professors. Citizens also maintained an insurance of \$10,000 on the college edifice, which was of material assistance when that building was burned in 1829. In 1839, on the incorporation of Transylvania Institute its members subscribed \$500 apiece for the erection of a dormitory and aided the funds of the University to the amount of about \$35,000, the city of Lexington contributing \$70,000 to the various colleges. Also, a conflict of opinion having arisen as to the location of the new medical hall on the college grounds (which, by the way, were amply large enough), the medical professors and their friends purchased for \$5,000 another lot as a site, that on which now stands the residence of the late Doctor James M. Bush.

*“Doctor McAuley was called on with an offer of \$2,000 a year, payable quarterly, a commodious house, and \$500 toward defraying his traveling expenses. To strengthen the application as well as to obtain the ecclesiastical services of so able a divine, one of the churches of the place appointed

who they believed would finally have accepted the position but for the misrepresentations of some inimical partisan, "who, under the disguise of religion and friendship, played upon his credulity and dissuaded him from his previous inclinations."

They respectfully asked of the representatives of the people "that such efficient and permanent aid be given to Transylvania as would place it on a footing with other institutions of learning in the Union, and make it worthy of the State to which it belonged, that Kentucky might take rank among the most distinguished of her sister States in promoting the great cause of literature and science, and especially that the highly talented and meritorious poor youths of the Commonwealth might enjoy the benefits of education, free or at a moderate cost, and thus a corps of most useful instructors and workers, pioneers in improvement, be secured for the State," etc.

Although this memorial was ably presented and advocated by General Bodley and Colonel Leslie Combs, no other result followed than a series of interrogatories on the condition and finances of the University from a
him pastor, with a salary of \$500 a year, and that the performance of his religious duties might not interfere with his college engagements, they required from him only one sermon on each Sabbath." (Records of the Trustees of the Transylvania University, December 10, 1827.)

committee of the legislature to whom the memorial was referred.

These seeming to imply some mismanagement of the funds of the University on the part of the Board, as might very well be the case in view of the excited war which was waged on the institution to displace Doctor Holley, an elaborate report in response was made by a committee composed of Elisha J. Winter, Elisha Warfield, and Benjamin Gratz, who had been appointed by the Board for the purpose.

It having been ascertained that no pecuniary aid could be obtained from the legislature that year, the Reverend Alva Woods, D. D.,* was unanimously elected president of the University, February 7, 1828, to receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum and a house and lot; citizens of Lexington, as before stated, having generously bound themselves to provide a sum not to exceed \$3,300 per annum for four years, to pay the salaries of the institution; for which they had the right to send free students to the full amount of their subscriptions.

President Wood's administration lasted from 1828 to

*Reverend Alva Woods, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of learning and liberality, son of Reverend Abel Woods, of Massachusetts, left the presidency of Brown University for that of Transylvania, June, 1828. Holding office for two years, he resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Alabama. He subsequently resided in Providence, Rhode Island.

1831, and it was during his presidency that the fine college building with much of the apparatus, library, and other property was unfortunately destroyed by fire on the night of May 9, 1829.*

Governor Thomas Metcalf, in his annual address to the General Assembly of Kentucky, made a powerful appeal for assistance to this important State institution in the time of her calamity, but it was without result because of the jealousies which had been aroused against her; and it was only in 1833 that the present edifice, the Morrison College building, was completed; built with a portion of the munificent endowment of the late Colonel James Morrison.

During all this period, however, the Medical Department sustained a high reputation, and attracted annually

*In the record of the trustees we find with regard to this fire:

"May 14, 1829. The following resolutions were adopted. In consideration of the extraordinary exertions and eminent services rendered by David Megowan on the night of the 9th of May, 1829, in preserving the library and property of the University when the building was on fire:

"*Resolved*, unanimously, that Mr. David Megowan is entitled to the instruction of one of his sons in the University free of tuition fees for the term of four years.

"To Mr. George Weigart the same.

"*Resolved*, that the thanks of the Board be tendered to the citizens generally for their active exertions in preserving the library and property of the University on the 9th of May, while the building was in flames.

"*Resolved*, that Adam, a servant of Mr. Harper, be allowed five dollars for his active exertions at the University on the night of the 9th instant, while the building was in flames."

a large class of students, under the charge of Professors B. W. Dudley, M. D., Charles Caldwell, M. D., Daniel Drake, M. D., John Esten Cooke, M. D., James Blythe, D. D., Charles W. Short, M. D., W. H. Richardson, M. D., and others.

The Medical Department numbered during the long period of its history six thousand four hundred and six pupils and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four graduates.

The Law Department was sustained by Professors Charles Humphreys, Daniel Mayes, and others.

On the resignation of Doctor Woods the Morrison Professor,* Thomas J. Matthews, was made acting president, and on his resignation the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Doctor Charles W. Short,† was called to that office during the pleasure of the Board. The Reverend Edward Rutledge was elected president April 2, 1831, but he declined.

In 1832 the Reverend Benjamin Orr Peers,‡ of the

*By the laws of the University the Morrison Professor was also Proctor of Morrison College, and next in precedence to the president in the faculty.

† March 19, 1832, Mr. John Lewis, of Langollen, was under consideration for president, and a correspondence entered into with Hugh Mercer on Mr. Lewis' qualifications.

‡ Reverend Benjamin Orr Peers, son of Major Valentine Peers of the Revolution, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, April 20, 1800, and brought to Kentucky in 1803. Graduating at Transylvania about the year 1820, he

Episcopal Church, was inaugurated President of Transylvania (John Lutz, A. M., having been previously president *pro tem.*), and under his administration, which lasted but two years, a theological college was established in the University under Episcopal patronage. But this, as well as the Academical Department, languished for want of efficient support. Owing to a disagreement with the Board of Trustees in regard to his duties, Mr. Peers resigned February 1, 1834, and Mr. Lutz resumed his former office, which he held until May 9, 1835. In the mean time the Reverend John C. Young, of Danville, a distinguished Presbyterian, had been elected President of Transylvania May 23, 1834, but he declined the appointment.

In October, 1834, the Reverend Thomas W. Coit, D. D.,* was called to the presidency, with a salary of

was Greek and Latin teacher in 1819 and in 1821-2. He studied theology at Princeton for the Presbyterian ministry, but afterward became an Episcopalian and was ordained a deacon by the venerable Doctor Moore, of Virginia, in 1826. Locating in Lexington, he established the Eclectic Institute, one of the most valuable educational institutions in the West, and while still at its head, in 1833, was elected acting president of Transylvania University, holding the office for two years. While Mr. Peers was president Morrison College was completed and dedicated. Leaving Lexington, Mr. Peers opened a select school for boys in Louisville, and was elected rector of St. Paul's Church in that city in 1835. He died August 20, 1842. His writings were few; the principal, a work on "*Christian Education.*"

*Reverend Thomas W. Coit, an eminent Episcopalian divine, came from New England in 1834 to fill a professorship in the Episcopal Theological

two thousand dollars. He was inaugurated July 1, 1835, and resigned September, 1837, without having been able to overcome the apathy of our people in regard to their University, or to secure the patronage necessary to restore it to its former vigor. His resignation was followed by the appointment of Doctor Louis Marshall,* Morrison Professor of Languages, to be acting president for two years.

From the time of the appointment of President Holley the Board of Trustees was always composed of persons of various religious denominations, and no single sect had the control, but the apathy and even jealous opposition they encountered in their efforts to resuscitate the University on the independent system naturally led them to seek alliance with the religious bodies, which had the will and the ability to sustain educational institutions in the interests of their sects. Thus we next find Transylvania under the care of her first patron, the Presbyterian Church.

Seminary at Lexington, Kentucky, and was President of Transylvania University for nearly three years, installed in 1835. He acquired celebrity by his writings in favor of Trinitarianism and his pungent essays on the History of American Puritans. Subsequently he was rector of St. Paul's, Troy, New York.

*Reverend Louis Marshall, D. D., son of Thomas Marshall, of Virginia, and a distinguished educator, was president *pro tem.* of Transylvania University in 1838, continuing two years, and was appointed to the presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, in 1855.

In 1837 a disruption of the Medical Department, then the most flourishing college of the University, took place in consequence of an effort of Professor Charles Caldwell and others to remove the school to Louisville.

The contest between those who desired the removal and those who opposed, which threatened to destroy it altogether, terminated in the establishment of the Medical Institute of Louisville with Professors Caldwell, Cooke, Short, and Yandell of the Transylvania faculty, and the reorganization of the Medical Department of Transylvania under the lead of Professor Benjamin W. Dudley, M. D.

In 1838-9 a movement to reorganize and to further endow Transylvania University was originated by the late Robert Wickliffe, junior,* always a generous worker

* Robert Wickliffe, junior, son of Robert Wickliffe, senior, the celebrated lawyer, died August 29, 1850, at the age of thirty-five. A graduate of Transylvania, he studied law, was representative in the legislature (1835-7), and *chargé d'affaires* to Sardinia (1848-52). A good lawyer, effective speaker, excelling as a scholar, he gave promise of becoming one of the most eminent men in Kentucky. His published speeches are full of talent. He made the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the medical hall of Transylvania University, July, 1839. In a speech to the mayor and council of Lexington, on Education (— 1837), he recommends for the conduct of public schools: 1. That a million dollars be invested in safe and profitable stocks, under the control of commissioners, subject to the governor and senate; 2. That the State be divided into districts, but with regard to population; 3. That three or more trustees manage and supervise each school; 4. That

in the cause of education. Through the influence of Mr. Wickliffe an act of the legislature was passed February 20, 1839, which incorporated the Transylvania Institute and changed the government of Transylvania University. The trustees of the University were reduced to eight, two of whom were to be appointed by the Transylvania Institute, three by the city of Lexington, and three by the State of Kentucky. To these were added as an overwatching power twelve overseers, all of whom were to be appointed by the Governor of Kentucky. Any one could become a member of this Transylvania Institute who subscribed the sum of five hundred dollars for the benefit of the Transylvania University. It is apparent, therefore, that the object and end of the Transylvania Institute was to supply funds for the Transylvania University, and such indeed was its purpose. It was eminently successful in its undertaking, and numbered among its patriotic stockholders the following eighty-one citizens, each of whom

salaries of teachers be at least \$500 a year, with a small fee only from those able to pay; 5. That for every dollar subscribed by the State, the same be subscribed by individuals; 6. That \$5,000 be set apart for the State University, a like sum to be raised by private subscription. These ideas were in advance of the general laws for the establishment of public schools in Kentucky, the first act of which is in 1838.

subscribed five hundred dollars for the benefit of the University:

1. Honorable Henry Clay.
2. Robert Wickliffe, senior.
3. Edward P. Johnson.
4. George Robertson.
5. Thomas A. Marshall.
6. Benjamin W. Dudley.
7. William H. Richardson.
8. Madison C. Johnson.
9. James C. Cross.
10. Harry I. Bodley.
11. Henry Clay, junior.
12. William M. Brand.
13. Doctor Robert Peter.
14. Emilius K. Sayre.
15. Benjamin Gratz.
16. Francis K. Hunt.
17. Doctor John Croghan.
18. William A. Leavy.
19. Leslie Combs.
20. Hunter, Hale & Harper.
21. Tobias Gibson.
22. Albert O. Newton.
23. A. K. Woolley.
24. Larkin B. Smith.
25. C. Wilkins Dudley.
26. W. Ambrose Dudley.
27. Joel Higgins.
28. Robert Wickliffe, junior.
29. Alfred Warner.
30. George T. Cotton.
31. James Erwin.
32. Daniel Vertner.
33. Remus Payne, of Scott Co.
34. William Thompson, of Mercer Co.
35. C. S. Morehead, of Franklin Co.
36. Henry T. Duncan.
37. David A. Sayre.
38. Farmer Dewees.
39. M. T. Scott.
40. Thomas Collins.
41. David Castleman.
42. John Tilford.
43. Thomas H. Hunt.
44. Henry C. Payne.
45. John Allen.
46. John Curd. (Sold to Joel Higgins.)
47. Daniel Duncan.
48. John Brand.
49. James Weir.
50. Henry Johnson.
51. Henry Bell.
52. Levi Dedman. (Sold to Joel Higgins.)
53. Jacob Hughes.
54. Thomas K. Layton & Co.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 55. Neal McCann. | 68. Thomas E. Boswell. |
| 56. Charles Buford. | 69. Patterson Bain. |
| 57. Charles C. Moore. (Sold
to L. Elbert.) | 70. Joseph Scott. |
| 58. Thomas J. Rogers. | 71. Samuel G. Jackson. |
| 59. F. Montmollin. | 72. Robert Innis. |
| 60. Joseph Bruen. | 73. William Bryan. |
| 61. James G. McKinney. | 74. A. McClure. |
| 62. Cassius M. Clay. | 75. John Steele. |
| 63. John McCauley. | 76. William L. Thompson. |
| 64. Richard Pindell. | 77. C. J. Sanders. |
| 65. William Rodes. | 78. Thomas Hughes. |
| 66. J. R. Dunlap. | 79. D. C. Humphreys. |
| 67. M. A. Lemon. | 80. John Brennan. |
| | 81. William P. Warfield. |

Forty-four of these shares only were paid up and stock issued for them. They were the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. John Brand. | 16. H. T. Duncan, two shares. |
| 2. William M. Brand. | 17. Benjamin Gratz. |
| 3. H. I. Bodley. | 18. Tobias Gibson. |
| 4. Henry Bell. | 19. F. K. Hunt. |
| 5. Joseph Bruen. | 20. T. H. Hunt. |
| 6. William Bryan. | 21. Hunter & Co. |
| 7. John Brennan. | 22. Joel Higgins, three shares. |
| 8. Charles Buford. | 23. Robert Innis. |
| 9. Henry Clay. | 24. Madison C. Johnson. |
| 10. Henry Clay, junior. | 25. Layton & Co. |
| 11. Cassius M. Clay. | 26. W. A. Leavy. |
| 12. D. Castleman. | 27. M. A. Lemon. |
| 13. John Croghan. | 28. F. Montmollin. |
| 14. F. Dewees. | 29. T. A. Marshall. |
| 15. B. W. Dudley, three shares. | 30. Robert Peter. |

The History of Transylvania University. 167

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31. W. H. Richardson. | 36. John Tilford. |
| 32. George Robertson. | 37. William Thompson. |
| 33. M. T. Scott. | 38. Robert Wickliffe, senior. |
| 34. Joseph Scott. | 39. James Weir. |
| 35. D. A. Sayre. | |

Making in all forty-four as Dr. Dudley has three shares, Joel Higgins, three shares, and H. Duncan, two shares.

About the same time, by the influence of the Medical Faculty and their friends, the city of Lexington endowed the University with the sum of seventy thousand dollars. With the means thus munificently furnished a new and commodious medical hall was erected upon a lot purchased mainly with means furnished by the Medical Faculty.* Great accessions were made to the apparatus, anatomical museum, and the medical and law libraries of the University (chiefly by purchases in Europe made by Professors James M. Bush, M. D., and Robert Peter, M. D.), and a large dormitory constructed.

In 1840 the Reverend Robert Davidson,† D. D., of

*Three thousand dollars was contributed for this purpose.

†Reverend Robert Davidson, D. D., son of President Davidson of Dickinson College, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1808. A graduate of Princeton, he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (the McChord Church), Lexington, Kentucky, from 1832 until elected President of Transylvania University in 1840, succeeded by Doctor Bascom in 1842. Well known as the author of the "History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky," and as a useful writer, Doctor Davidson died April 13, 1876, in Philadelphia, having been for a quarter of a century a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and since 1867 a director of the Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary.

the Presbyterian Church, was elected president of the University, but like the presidents of the Episcopal Church did not during the short time of his administration succeed in securing from his sect that zealous support of the University which was necessary to command brilliant success and fill its halls with pupils.

There were now three professors in the Law College, viz., Honorable George Robertson, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Law of Comity; Honorable Thomas A. Marshall, Professor of Law of Pleading, Evidence, and Contract; Honorable Aaron K. Woolley, Professor of Elementary Principles of Common, National, and Commercial Law.

Before this time, in 1835, Henry Clay, Benjamin Gratz, Doctor B. W. Dudley, and D. A. Sayre, citizens of Lexington, had purchased the house and lot known as the Blythe property, adjoining the Morrison College grounds on the east, making the square complete. This they held for the University until it was bought of them at cost out of the funds of the Morrison residuary estate.

In 1841 a proposition from the trustees of the University to the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to place the Academical and Preparatory departments under the charge of that body was accepted.

Accordingly these departments were reorganized under the auspices of that church in 1842, the Reverend Henry B. Bascom, D. D.,* being made the acting President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, with a full corps of professors.†

*Right Reverend Henry Bidleman Bascom, LL. D., born May 27, 1796, in Hancock, Delaware County, New York, in great poverty; emigrated with his father to Kentucky in 1812, afterward removing to Ohio in 1813. Uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1810, he was licensed to preach in 1813, when not seventeen years old, and 1814-22 preached on various circuits in Ohio and Kentucky with marked effect. He was the first Methodist preacher ever stationed in Louisville (1818-19). In 1823 he was elected, through the influence of the Honorable Henry Clay, Chaplain to the House of Representatives in Congress, which greatly extended the sphere of his influence; and during the adjournment of Congress he preached in the large Eastern cities to admiring thousands, his efforts at Baltimore and Annapolis proving him one of the first pulpit orators of America. At camp-meetings at Harrisburg and Philadelphia great crowds attended and hundreds were converted. In 1824 he was appointed to the city of Pittsburg; in 1827-8, President of Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania; 1829-30, Agent for the American Colonization Society. In 1831, Professor of Moral Science and Belles-lettres in Augusta College, Kentucky, declining the offered presidency of Louisiana College and that of Missouri University; 1842-49 was acting President of Transylvania University, which revived to new usefulness under his care. Between the years 1840 and 1845 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from two colleges and two universities, and that of LL. D. from LaGrange College, Alabama. In 1845 he published a volume of sermons which were very popular. He was elected bishop at St. Louis, 1850, and died at the meridian of his fame at Louisville, on his homeward journey to Lexington, September 8, 1850, aged fifty-four years.

†The faculty at this time consisted of Reverend H. B. Bascom, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; James B. Dodd, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; St. Sauveur Bonfils, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature; Reverend Joseph Cross, Pro-

Under this active and zealous administration and with the aid of such funds as were then contributed by the brotherhood, the University began to exhibit a vigor worthy of the great cause of education and of the labor and endowments which had been devoted to it. Its students numbered:

	ACADEMICAL.	MEDICAL.	LAW.	TOTAL.
Session of 1842-3,	217	204	. .	. .
Graduates, . . . . .	. .	60	. .	. .
Session of 1843-4,	278	214	60	552
Graduates,	13	59	30	102
Session of 1846-7,	221	205	62	488
Session of 1847-8,	223	167	62	452

Governor Letcher in his message, December 31, 1842, stated:

“Our institutions of learning of the higher order in the State, I am gratified to believe, are succeeding admirably well. The Transylvania University having recently been reorganized, has opened under the most flattering auspices, and I am happy to say, now promises to become highly useful, and to fulfill the expectations of its warmest friends.”

This arrangement which promised so well and under which, in 1843-4, the united classes of the three colleges numbered five hundred and fifty-two pupils, of

fessor of English Literature; Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology; Francis W. Capers, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Thales Lindsley, A. B., Principal of Preparatory Department, Senior Section; Reverend Wright Merrick, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, Junior Section.

whom two hundred and seventy-eight were in the Academical Department, did not prove a permanent success. Internal dissatisfaction, and external opposition, sectarian and secular, caused the classes to diminish to a total of four hundred and fifty-two pupils in 1847-8, of whom two hundred and twenty-three were in the Academical Department.

The arrangement with the Methodist Conference was therefore dissolved, and by an annual catalogue, dated August 21, 1850, we find that the students in the Morrison College (the Academical Department) numbered only one hundred and twenty-five; Medical Department, ninety-two; Law Department, thirty-five; a total of only two hundred and fifty-two. Professor James B. Dodd,* A. M., was then the President *pro tem.* and Morrison Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In 1850, the Medical Faculty having obtained the consent of the trustees of the University to change the time of the beginning of the medical session in Transylvania from November to March, aided in the establishment of the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville

*Professor James B. Dodd, A. M., well known as the author of excellent arithmetical and mathematical works, after serving for some years as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, was appointed President of Transylvania, *pro tem.*, 1847-56. He died in Greensburg, Ky., March 27, 1872, aged sixty-five.

as a winter school. This arrangement was kept up by them for three years, when they restored the winter session of Transylvania Medical School and severed their connection with that of Louisville.

The Medical Department of Transylvania had been languishing for several years in consequence of the great multiplication of medical schools in the various cities of the South and West, and the war of opposition which had been regularly waged against it since the first attempt to destroy it in 1837, and shortly before the Civil War its faculty became disbanded, and it was abandoned as a college. During the war the spacious Medical Hall, which had reverted to the possession of the city of Lexington,* was burned down, while it was in use as a United States General Hospital.

The library, apparatus, and museums, however, were to a great extent preserved, and now form part of the means of instruction of the Kentucky University, in which that of Transylvania was merged.

In 1855, James B. Dodd, A. M., being still the acting president, an attempt was made, by a reorganization, to give new life to the University, but without any great success. But by the efforts of the friends of education

*By an unauthorized clause in the deed.

in Kentucky, an "act to reorganize Transylvania University and establish a school for teachers" was passed by the General Assembly, March 4, 1856,* to secure "the successful execution of a plan combining every advantage of a Normal School with those which can be derived from general university instruction." Twelve thousand dollars per annum were voted by the State to this purpose, of which seven thousand were appropriated to the boarding of the normal students, who were required by law to teach for a certain length of time in the common schools of the State, and five thousand to the support of the University.

Accordingly, the Reverend Lewis W. Green, D. D.,†

*This bill for the Normal School, first proposed by Doctor Robert J. Breckinridge in his report for 1850, was passed in a modified form in 1856. Such a school had been advocated by a previous superintendent of public instruction.

Doctor Breckinridge, in his report for 1850, recommending the establishment of a normal school, referring to Transylvania, says (page 21):

"It was received and treated as a State institution from the earliest existence of the State of Kentucky, and has been so considered and treated by the legislature to the present day; and it is the only institution of learning in the State of Kentucky of which these facts are true."

†Reverend Lewis W. Green, D. D., was born near Danville, Kentucky, January 28, 1806. He was a student at Transylvania, but graduated at Centre College in 1824, after which he studied theology at Princeton. He spent two years at the universities of Bonn and Halle, instructed by Neander, Hengstenberg, and other distinguished scholars. He left the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College for that of Transylvania University on its reorganization in 1856, serving two years with success, when the legislature withdrew the appropriation for the Normal School. He accepted (1858) the presidency of Centre College, which he held until his death, May 26, 1863.

having been appointed president and full faculties organized, the halls of the University again presented the life and activity of successful enterprise in the spread of knowledge and especially in the training of young men of Kentucky for the position of teachers. But party opposition, under the plea of unconstitutionality,* put an end to this beneficent project after a trial of only two years; and thus Kentucky lost a necessary Normal School, and Transylvania lapsed back again to a spiritless mediocrity. The Civil War, which shortly after broke out, monopolized all the energies of our people, and our University, like most other institutions of learning, lay dormant—living only in the small classes representing the Morrison College and the Law Department. Her spacious college edifices were taken by the Federal Government for military hospitals, her

*The clause in the Constitution of Kentucky on which the objection to the support of a State Normal School is founded is in Act XI, Section 1, which provides that all the income of the "common school fund," "together with any sum which may hereafter be raised in the State, by taxation or otherwise, for purposes of education, shall be held inviolate *for the purpose of sustaining a system of common schools,*" reciting that these funds so provided "may be appropriated *in aid of common schools,* but for no other purpose." Now as a complete system of common schools necessarily includes the proper means to educate and provide competent teachers, it is very evident that a normal school may be essentially in aid of the common school system. And in this light is it considered wherever that system is most perfectly carried out.

libraries, apparatus, museums, and other means of instruction scattered in the effort to preserve them, and the various internal fittings of her halls and recitation rooms destroyed. As already stated, the Medical Hall was entirely lost by fire.

But in February, 1865, by the active exertions of John B. Bowman, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was established by act of General Assembly on the Congressional donation of public lands for this purpose, and this, and the Transylvania University, were, by act of the legislature, approved February 28, 1865, consolidated with Kentucky University.

This consolidation of the two institutions was not a new question, but had been contemplated several years before. In 1860 the Honorable Z. F. Smith, then a resident of Lexington, and a curator of Kentucky University, privately interviewed Benjamin Gratz, a trustee of Transylvania University, with the suggestion of a consolidation of these two institutions under the management of the Board of the former. At this time the endowment fund of Kentucky University, under the energetic labors of John B. Bowman, had reached the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the wealthy brotherhood of the Christian Church promised to largely increase it. The location at Harrodsburg, then without railroad facili-

ties, was felt by some not to be the most eligible. Besides the more resourceful and inviting environment at Lexington, Transylvania offered the allurements of an historic name, an addition to the endowment fund of sixty thousand dollars, and buildings and grounds as ample as those at Harrodsburg.

The suggestion met with the heartiest approval by Mr. Gratz. Transylvania was conducted then as a seminary, and the friends at Lexington were ready to welcome any change that promised to restore the institution to its former prominence and prestige. The overture of Mr. Smith was submitted to the trustees of Transylvania, and a resolution passed authorizing the opening of negotiations between the two Boards. This was done; but the proposition, while meeting with great favor by a large number of curators, was violently opposed by the citizens of Harrodsburg and Mercer County, very naturally. They had subscribed and paid some forty-thousand dollars for the property there, on condition that Harrodsburg be the site selected; the question of vested rights was raised, and threats of litigation made. The curators felt that it was at least premature to take action at the time for removal.

The delay was perhaps fortunate. In the midst of the disorders of civil strife, a year or two afterward, the buildings of Transylvania were taken possession of

for hospital uses, and one of the most important destroyed by fire. In 1865, at the close of the war, the buildings of Kentucky University were burned down. The question of removal to Lexington was still alive in the Board. Confronting the citizens of Mercer County now was the serious matter of subscribing from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars for rebuilding. The knot of difficulty was, in the midst of this trouble, cut by a decisive vote of the curators to remove the institution to Lexington and to consolidate with Transylvania. This resolution to remove contained a clause to refund to the old patrons in Mercer County the amount subscribed by them, respectively, in case the demand should be made on the part of any such subscribers. The removal from Harrodsburg to Lexington was effected, and on the 2d of October, 1865, the first session of the consolidated institutions began in Lexington under the name of Kentucky University.

The Board of Trustees of Transylvania University which authorized the consolidation of that institution with Kentucky University, in accordance with the acts of the Kentucky Legislature, was constituted as follows:

Madison C. Johnson, Esquire, Chairman, George B. Kinkead, William A. Dudley, J. J. Hunter, Joseph Wasson, Benjamin Gratz, D. S. Goodloe, and Robert Peter, M. D.

INDEX.

When a small "°" is attached to the figures indicating the pages in this index, it means that the reference is to the foot-notes of those pages.

Act—

For the Union of Kentucky Academy and Transylvania Seminary,	72-74
Establishing Kentucky Academy,	63
First, of Endowment of Transylvania Seminary, . . .	18-20
To Establish a Normal School,	°173, 173
To Incorporate Transylvania Institute,	164
To Suspend Trustees of Transylvania Seminary, . . .	58, 59
Adam, Servant of James Harper,	°159
Adams, John,	62
Advent of President Holley,	109-114
Agricultural and Mechanical College,	175
Alleged Reasons for the War on Doctor Holley (1818-1827),	133-146
Allen, Cary,	°63
Allen, Honorable Chilton, his Views,	106
Allen, John,	165
Allison, Hendry,	°19
Apparatus, First Donation of,	26, 27
Apparatus, Old,	65
Apparatus, Purchase of,	97, 167
Avery, Charles,	8
Ayres, David C.,	°99
Bain, Patterson,	166
Barr, Robert,	70, °90
Barry, William T.,	°89, 90, 104, °115, °125

Bascom, Right Reverend H. B.,	°169, 169
Beatty, A.,	82
Beatty, Cornelius,	°45, 72
Bell, Henry,	166
Bibb, LL. D., George M.,	°126
Biographic Sketch of—	
Right Reverend H. B. Bascom,	°169
John Bowman,	°20
John Bradford,	°80
Honorable John Breckinridge,	°51
Doctor Samuel Brown,	°77
Reverend James Blythe,	°83
Reverend George T. Chapman,	°153
John D. Clifford,	°97
Reverend Thomas W. Coit,	°161
Reverend Robert Davidson, D. D.,	°167
James B. Dodd, A. M.,	°171
Doctor Daniel Drake,	°98
Doctor B. W. Dudley,	°96
Doctor James Fishback,	°143
Benjamin Gratz, A. M.,	°147
Reverend Lewis W. Green, D. D.,	°173
Reverend Horace Holley, LL. D.,	114-119
Colonel James Morrison,	°134
Reverend B. O. Peers,	°160
Doctor Robert Peter,	8-12
Doctor Frederick Ridgely,	°85
Robert Wickliffe, junior,	°163
Reverend Alva Woods, D. D.,	°158

The History of Transylvania University. 181

Bishop, Reverend Robert H.,	64, 90, 106, 110, 113, °125
Made Professor,	88
Description of,	109
Dissatisfaction of,	111, 112
Letter of,	112
Blair, John,	°91
Blair, W. W.,	°91
Bledsoe, Jesse,	54, 86, °125
Blythe, Reverend James,	57, 69, 90, 160
Biographic Sketch of,	°83
Solicits Donations for Transylvania Seminary,	62
Amount Collected by,	63
Trustee of Kentucky Academy,	°63
Master of Transylvania Seminary,	64
Trustee of Transylvania University,	72
Professor in Medical Department,	77
Differences with Professor Welsh,	83
Professor of Science,	85
As a Presbyterian,	87
Resigns,	97
Lectures,	99, 100
Acting President,	109
Description of,	110
Board of Trustees, Composition of, in Holley's Time,	162
Bodley, Harry I.,	165, 166
Bodley, Thomas,	°115, 148, 150, 154, 157
Bonfils, St. Sauveur,	°169
Boon, Major,	142
Boone, Daniel,	13, 16
Boswell, Thomas E.,	166

Bowman, Colonel A. H.,	°21
Bowman, D. M.,	°21
Bowman, Colonel John,	25, 29, 86
Biographic Sketch of,	°20, °21
Bowman, John B.,	°20, °21, 175
Bovell, Stephen,	70
Boyle, LL. D., John,	°125
Bradford, John,	72, 76, 147, 150, 152, 154
Biographic Sketch of,	°80
Brand, John,	148, 155, 165, 166
Brand, William M.,	165, 166
Brand, Mrs. William M.,	123
Breathitt, James,	°91
Breck, Daniel,	°125
Breckinridge, John,	°36, 51, 53, 59, 66
Biographic Sketch of,	°51
Breckinridge, Reverend John,	140, 144
Objections to Doctor Holley,	140-142
Breckinridge, Doctor R. J.,	°125, °173
Brennan, John,	166
Brooks, Ebenezer,	26
Brown, LL. D., James,	78, 88, °125
Brown, A. M., John,	154
Brown, John,	62, °115
Brown, Mason,	°126
Brown, Doctor Samuel,	85, 96, 100
Biographic Sketch of,	°77
Professor in Transylvania,	77
Imports Medical Books, etc.,	78

The History of Transylvania University. 183

Brown, Samuel M.,	°91
Bruen, Joseph,	166
Bryan, William,	166
Bryant's Station,	24
Buckner, L.L. D., Aylett,	°125
Buford, Charles,	166
Bullitt, Alexander C.,	°126
Bullock, Edmund,	°89, °114
Bullock, Edward,	36
Bullock, Leonard Henley,	13
Burnett, L.L. D., Jacob,	°126
Burr, Aaron,	62
Burton, Reverend Doctor, Sentiments of,	°130
Bush, Doctor James M.,	167
Butler, Mann,	°126
Butler, junior, Percival,	°91
Caldwell, Doctor Charles,	90, 153, 160, 163
Caldwell's Memorial of Doctor Holley,	°116, °119, °123
Caldwell, John,	°63
Campbell, Archibald,	35
Campbell, John,	°28
Camper, James,	°63
Capers, A. M., Francis W.,	°170
Carneal, Thomas,	°45
Cartwright, M. D., Samuel,	°126
Castleman, David,	165, 166
Centre College, Charter for,	°140
Chapman, Reverend George T.,	153
Biographic Sketch of,	°153

Character of Doctor Holley,	122
Chenoa,	°14
Chillicothe Weekly Recorder,	120
Defense of Dr. Holley,	122
Chinn, Richard H.,	148, 150, 154, 155
Christian, Colonel William,	19
Citizens of Lexington—	
Donations to Transylvania,	°155, 155, 156, °156, 168
Civil War, Effect on Transylvania,	174
Clark, General George Rogers,	16, 20
Classes in Transylvania University,	91, 160, 170, 171
Clay, Cassius M.,	166
Clay, Green,	86
Clay, Honorable Henry,	{ 86, 88, °88, 95 °114, °125, 154, 165, 166, 168
Clay, junior, Henry,	165, 166
Clay, Thomas H. (Introduction),	7
Clay's Tavern,	67
Clifford, John,	62
Clifford, John D.,	95
Biographic Sketch of,	°97
Clifford, Thomas,	62
Cobbs, John,	19
Coburn, John,	°45, 51
Coit, D. D., Reverend Thomas W., Elected President,	161
Biographic Sketch of,	°161
Inaugurated,	162
Resigns,	162
College Buildings,	102

The History of Transylvania University. 185

College Building Burned,	103, °159, 159
Collins, Bartlett,	72
Collins, Henry,	19, 33
Collins' Survey,	°19
Collins, Thomas,	165
Combs, Colonel Leslie,	103, °126, 157, 165
Company, Library,	53
Company, Transylvania,	18 °45
Conn, Notly,	°63, 69
Consolidation of Transylvania and Kentucky Universities, . .	177
Cooke, John,	°45
Cooke, M. D., John Esten,	160, 163
Cool, William,	16
Cooper, Doctor Thomas,	95, 98
Cotton, George,	165
Court, Kentucky Allowed a Municipal,	18
Cowan, John,	19
Craig, John,	25
Crawford, James,	°63, 72
Crittenden, John,	21, 39
Crittenden, John J.,	°126, 154
Crockett, Joseph,	72
Croghan, Doctor John,	165, 166
Cross, James C.,	165
Cross, Reverend Joseph,	°169
Crow's Station,	22, 24
Crusade Against Doctor Holley,	119-132
Cunningham, Reverend Robert,	108
Cunningham, Doctor William,	151

Curd, John,	165
Curd, R. A.,	146
Daniel, Walker,	25, 26
Daveiss, Joseph Hamilton,	86
Davidson, D. D., Reverend Robert,	{ 23, °49, 50, 56, 60, 65, 66, 74 93, 94, 107, 134, 138, 139, 142
Biographic Sketch of,	°167
Elected President,	168
Decline of Medical Department,	172
Dedman, Levi,	165
Deed to College Lot,	47, 48
Derby, Earl of,	152
Deweese, Farmer,	165, 166
Disruption of Medical College,	163
District Court, <i>Certiorari</i> ,	59
Dodd, A. M., James B.,	°169, 172
President <i>pro tem.</i> ,	171
Biographic Sketch of,	°171
Donors, First to Kentucky University,	°21
Downing, R.,	°45
Drake, Doctor Daniel,	160
Biographic Sketch of,	°98
Arrival of,	99
Resigns,	100
Dudley, Reverend Ambrose,	51
Dudley, Doctor Benjamin W.,	99, 153, 160, 163, 165, 166, 168
Elected Professor,	96
Lectures,	97
Biographic Sketch of,	°96
Duel with Richardson,	100, 101

The History of Transylvania University. 187

Dudley, C. Wilkins,	165
Dudley, William A.,	165, 177
Duel of Dudley and Richardson,	100, 101
DuKE, B.,	°45
Duncan, Daniel,	165
Duncan, Henry T.,	165, 166
Dunlap, J. R.,	166
Durrett, R. T. (Introduction),	5-7
Dutch Station,	26
Dwight, Doctor Timothy,	115
Edwards, Cyrus,	°91
Edwards, John,	°28
Election of Doctor Holley and Adoption of Transylvania Uni- versity as a State Institution,	101-109
Election of President Woods,	151
Endowment of Kentucky Academy,	64
Endowments of Transylvania University,	°128, °135, °155
Erwin, James,	165
Everett, Professor John,	111
Farrar, M. D., Bernard G.,	°125
Filson, John,	°25, 37
Finley, John,	16
Finley, Robert,	°63
Fishback, Doctor James,	89, °126, 140, 142
Opposition to Doctor Holley,	142-144
Personal Appearance of,	143
Biographic Sketch of,	°143
Fleming, William,	19
Floyd, John,	19

Froman, Jacob,	°63
Funds of Kentucky Academy,	69
Funds from Surveyors' Fees,	31
Funds of Transylvania University,	°90
Funeral Procession of Colonel Morrison,	°139
Garden, Thomas J.,	°99
Garrard, Governor James,	29, 72
Gibson, Tobias,	165, 166
Goodloe, D. S.,	177
Goodloe, William C.,	°126
Gordon, Reverend Doctor,	65
Graham, Doctor C. C.,	101
His Recollection of Professors,	109, 110
Grammar Master,	40
Gratz, A. M., Benjamin,	{ 102, 147, 154, 155, 158, 165 166, 168, 175, 176, 177
Biographic Sketch of,	°147
Gratz, Michael,	°148
Greathouse, William,	°91
Green, D. D., Reverend Lewis W.,	173
Biographic Sketch of,	°173
Green, Willis,	21, 25, 26, °28
Greenup, Christopher,	20, 25, 26, °28, 52, 86
Gunpowder Supply for Kentucky Stations,	16, 17
Harper, James,	147
Harrison, Cabell R.,	140
Harrison, James O.,	°125, 146
Hart, David,	13
Hart, Nathaniel,	13, 86

The History of Transylvania University. 189

Hart, Thomas,	86
Hart & Co., Thomas,	°35
Hawkins, John,	32
Henderson, Colonel Richard,	13, 14, 15, 18
Henry, William,	°63
Hickman Creek,	33
Higgins, Joel,	165, 166
Hise, Elijah,	°126
Hogg, James,	13
Holden, Joseph,	16
Holley, L.L. D., Reverend Horace,	125, 126, 127, 129, 151, 152, 153
First Election of,	95
Unanimously Elected,	104, 105
Proceedings of the Board,	107, 108
Number of Students,	110
Uncongeniality of Professor Bishop,	111, 113
Reorganization of Transylvania University Under,	113, 114
Biographic Sketch of,	114-119
Letters of,	116, 118, 119, 123, 128
First Attack Upon,	120, 121
Personal Appearance of,	110
Character of,	122
Extracts From Sermons of,	123, 124
Distinguished Men Educated by,	°125
Intolerance in the Time of,	130, 131
Crusade Against,	119-132
Alleged Reasons for the War on,	133-146
Discourse on the Death of Colonel Morrison,	134-138
Objections Urged Against,	140-146

Holley, LL. D., Reverend Horace—	
Defense by Graduates of,	146
Resignation of,	147
Letter of Farewell to,	148-150
Departure of,	150
Death of,	150
Holley, Mrs. Horace,	116, 118, 122
Holmes, A.,	°45
Hughes, Jacob,	165
Hughes, James,	78
Hughes, Thomas,	166
Humphreys, Charles,	°89, °90, 95, 107, °115, 160
Humphreys, D. C.,	166
Hunt, Francis K.,	165, 166
Hunt, John W.,	86, 155
Hunt, Thomas H.,	165, 166
Hunter, Hale & Harper,	165, 166
Hunter, J. J.,	177
Indian Depredations,	34, °35, 35
Innis, Judge Harry,	°27, °28, 29
Innis, Robert,	166
Irreligion in Kentucky,	57
Jackson, General Andrew,	152
Jackson, Samuel G.,	166
January, Messrs.,	45
January, Thomas,	°45
Johnson, Edward P.,	165
Johnson, Henry,	165

The History of Transylvania University. 191

Johnson, John,	82
Johnson, A. M., Madison C.,	°125, 146, 165, 166, 177
Johnson, Robert,	25, °28, 51
Johnson, William,	13
Johnston, Josiah S.,	85, °125
Jones, Elias,	38
Jones, Reverend James B. (Introduction),	7
Jones, William T.,	°126
"Kan-tuck-ee,"	13
Kentuckee County,	17
Kentucky Academy,	61-72
Kentucky Gazette, Extracts from, { 32-39, 41, 48, 49, 67, 78-81, 85, 89 105, 106, 107, 111, 121, 133, °140	
Kentucky Herald,	°67
Kentucky Made a District,	20
Kentucky Reporter—Attack on Doctor Holley,	120
Defense of Dr. Holley,	146
Kentucky School of Medicine established at Louisville,	171, 172
Kentucky, Situation in, in 1782,	°25
Kentucky University,	175, 177
Kinthead, Honorable George B.,	177
Knight, Joseph W.,	°125
Lafayette, Marquis de, Visit of,	152
Layton & Co., Thomas K.,	165, 166
Leavy, William,	°45, °47
Leavy, William A.,	154, 165, 166
Letter of,	°46
Lemon, M. A.,	166

Letcher, Governor, Message of,	170
Letter of Farewell of the Trustees to Doctor Holley,	148-150
Letters of Doctor Holley,	116, 118, 119, 123, 128
Lewis, John, of Llangollen,	°160
Lewis, Thomas,	°28, 51, 66, 72
Lexington, Population of,	79
Library, Lexington,	66
Library Company,	53
Lindsley, Reverend Philip,	104
Lindsley, A. B., Thales,	°170
Littell, L.L. D., William,	90, °125
Livingston, L.L. D., Edward,	°126
Logan, Benjamin,	19, 25, °28, °35
Logan, John,	147, 154
Loos, L.L. D., Charles Louis (Introduction),	7
Lottery, Transylvania Seminary,	32, 43
Lottery, Medical,	32, 89
Louisville, Claim on McKee's Survey,	°19
Louisville Medical Institute,	163
Luckett, Samuel,	°19, °79
Luttrell, John,	13
Lutz, A. M., John,	161
Madison, James,	86
Marshall, A. K.,	°45
Marshall, Doctor Louis,	86, °162
Acting President,	162
Marshall, Robert,	°63, 72
Marshall, Thomas,	21, °28, 62
Marshall, Thomas A.,	165, 166, 168

The History of Transylvania University. 193

Mason, John Thompson,	62, °114, °125
Matthews, Professor Thomas J. — Generous Conduct of, . . .	153
Acting President,	160
Maxwell, John,	°45, 48, 70
May, John,	19
Mayes, Daniel,	160
McAuley, Doctor Thomas—	
Elected President,	156
Offer to,	°156
McCalla, Andrew,	°63, 69, 70, 72
McCalla, John,	90
McCann, Neal,	166
McCauley, John,	166
McChord, James,	92
McClure, A.,	166
McCoun, James,	92
McCoun, Robert C. J.,	°91
McCullough, Doctor John,	100
McCullough, Samuel D.,	100
McDowell, John,	72
McDowell, Samuel,	25, 26, 27, °28, 72
McKee, Alexander,	19
McKee's Survey,	°19
McKeehan, Alexander,	84
McKenzie, Robert,	19
McKenzie's Survey,	°19
McKinney, James G.,	166
McMillan, Samuel,	°45

Medical Department, Decline of,	172
Disruption of,	163
Flourishing Condition of,	159
Medical Hall Erected,	167
Medical Hall Burned,	177
Megowan, David,	°159
Members of Transylvania Company,	°45
Memorial of Citizens,	86
Meredith, Samuel,	62
Meriwether, George,	19
Merrick, Reverend Wright,	°170
Metcalf, M. D., Samuel L.,	°126
Metcalf, Governor Thomas,	159
Methodist Faculty,	°169
Miller, John,	°63
Mitchell, Reverend James,	28, 29
Monroe, John,	89
Monroe, President, Visit of,	152
Montmollin, F.,	166
Mooney, James,	16
Moore, Charles C.,	166
Moore, Reverend James, 43, 44, 49, °49, 52, 57, 65, 66, 67, 70, 76, 81, 85	
Morehead, Charles D.,	°126
Morehead, Charles S.,	°125, 165
Morris, R.,	62
Morrison, Colonel James,	70, 86, 159
Discourse on the Death of,	134-139
Biographic Sketch of,	°134
Motto of,	135

The History of Transylvania University. 195

Morrison, Colonel James—	
Funeral Procession of,	°139
Bequests of,	°154
Morrison College Completed,	159
Morton, William,	°45, 66, 70, 72, 81
Moseby, John,	27, 29
Moylan, John,	°45
Municipal Court, Kentucky Allowed a,	18
Muter, George,	86
Nelson, Thomas,	148, 154
Newton, Albert O.,	165
Nicholas, Colonel George,	59, 72, 77, 78
Nicholson, John,	62
Normal School, Abolishment of,	°174, 174
Normal School, Established,	173
Nott, Reverend Doctor E., Elected,	°95
Opposition to Toulmin,	50-52
Overton, Doctor James,	99, 100
Description of,	110
Owen, Doctor David Dale,	10
Owen, John C.,	°36
Owen, Colonel Richard,	10
Parker, Alexander,	51, 70, 72, 92
Parker, James,	°45, 51
Patterson, Colonel Robert,	17, °28, 69, 70
Payne, Senior, Edward,	°45
Paync, Henry C.,	165
Payne, John,	35
Payne, Remus,	165

- Pecuniary Difficulties in 1827, °154
- Peers, Benjamin O., °125, 153
 Inaugurated President, 160
 Biographic Sketch of, °160
 Resigns, 161
- Peter, Doctor Robert, 165, 166, 167, °170, 177
 Biographic Sketch of, 8-12
- Peters, Belvard J., °126
- Pindell, Richard, 166
- Pisgah, 64, 65, 74
- Pope, John, 86, 98, 104, 108, °115
- Postlethwaite, J., °45
- Prentiss, James, °89, 104, °114
- Presbyterian Claim on Transylvania University, 121, °127
- Presbyterians in Kentucky, 54, 55
- Priestly, James, 37
- Purchase of the Blythe Property, 168
- Rafinesque, C. S., °97, °125
- Ranck's History of Lexington, 17, 37
- Rankin, Reverend Adam, °45
- Resignation and Death of Doctor Holley, 147-150
- Respass, Austin, 85
- Rice, Reverend David, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 38, 55, 57, 63
- Rice, Reverend Luther, 98
- Richardson, Doctor William H., 96, 99, 160, 165, 167
 Duel with Doctor Dudley, 100, 101
- Ridgely, Doctor Frederick, 72, °78, °89
 Professor in Transylvania University, 77
 Biographic Sketch of, °85

The History of Transylvania University. 197

Robertson, LL. D., Honorable George,	165, 167, 168
Roche, A. M., John,	111, °125, 153, 154
Rodes, William,	166
Rogers, Doctor Coleman,	96
Rogers, Thomas J.,	166
Romeyne, Reverend John B.,	95
Rowan, LL. D., John,	°126
Rules for Religious Worship,	68, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134
Rules for Students,	°92
Russell, Thomas,	62
Rutledge, Reverend Edward, Elected President,	160
Sanders, C. J.,	166
Sanders, Lewis,	°115
Sayre, D. A.,	165, 167, 168
Sayre, Emilius K.,	165
Schools, Early,	37
Scott, Joseph,	166, 167
Scott, Matthew T.,	165, 167
Seal of Transylvania University,	68
Sebastian, Reverend Benjamin,	86
Selden, George,	°91
Seminary Company,	°45
Seminary, Transylvania,	24-61
First School of Transylvania University,	17
Act of Endowment,	18-20
Charter, Trustees, etc.,	20-22
Claims of Presbyterians,	23
First Meeting of Trustees,	24-26
Donations of Apparatus to,	26, 27
First Master of,	28, 29

Semple, Mr., Witness Against Doctor Holley,	145, 146
Shannon, Samuel,	°63, 70
Sharpe, Ebenezer,	88, 90, 109, 111
Description of,	110
Letter to the Board,	112, 113
Shelby, Governor Isaac,	20, 25, °28
Short, Doctor Charles W.,	°78, 96, 153
Professor in Medical Department,	160
President <i>pro tem.</i> ,	160
Short, Peyton,	°45, 52
Skidmore, Paul,	°79
Skillman, Thomas T.,	139
Smith, Archimedes,	90
Smith, Larkin B.,	165
Smith, Honorable Z. F.,	175, 176
Society for Improvement of Knowledge,	35
Speed, Captain Thomas (Preface),	4
Speed, James,	25, 26
Springle, Jacob,	°45
Stanley, Lord,	152
State of the Country in Holley's Time,	125, 126
Steele, Andrew,	°45, 65, 68, 84, 85
Steele, John,	166
Steele, Robert,	72
Stewart, James,	°67
Stuart, John,	16
Stuart, Reverend Robert,	77, 107
Subscription Paper to Kentucky Academy,	62
Surveyor's Fees,	°31, 31

The History of Transylvania University. 199

Swan, James,	62
Taylor, Edmund,	°19, 19
Taylor, Hubbard,	°114
Tazewell, Henry,	62
Templin, Reverend Terah,	°63
Thompson, George,	19
Thompson, James,	°63
Thompson, Reverend John,	65
Thompson, William,	165, 167
Thompson, William L.,	166
Thurston, Buckner,	72, 78
Tilford, John,	92, 148, 154, 165, 167
Todd, Colonel John,	29, 55
Todd, Reverend John,	19, 26, 27, 29, 30, 55, 75
Todd, B. A., John,	89
Todd, Levi,	19, 25, °28, 70, 72
Todd, Robert,	°28
Todd, Thomas,	86
Todd, L.L. D., Thomas,	°126
Tomlinson, Joseph S.,	°126
Toulmin, Reverend Harry,	58, 67
Elected President,	44
Election of,	49
Doctrinal Views of,	°49
Controversy in the Board with Regard to,	50-52
Re-elected,	53
Resigns,	54
Toulmin, D. D., Josiah,	°49
Transylvania Company,	18, °45

- Transylvania Institute, 164, 165
 Subscribers to, 165-167
- Transylvania, Origin of the Name, 13
- Transylvania, Town of, °79, 79
- Transylvania Seminary, 20, 24-61
 First Master, 29
 First Trustees, 19
 Location of Buildings, 32, 33
 Permanent Location, 45, 46
 Union with Kentucky Academy 71
- Transylvania University, 72
 First Charter of, 18-20
 Seal of, °68
 First Organization, 76-78
 First Advertisement, 79, 80
 Funds of, °90
 Catalogue of 1825, °125
 State Interest in, °128
 Visit of Lafayette to, 152, 153
 Reorganization in 1838-9, 163-168
 Under Methodist Auspices, 168-171
 Decline of the Medical Department, 172
- Trigg, Stephen, 19
- Trimble, L.L. D., Robert, °114, °126
- Trotter, James, 51, 70, 72
- Trotter, James George, 89
- Trustees—
 First, of Transylvania Seminary, 19
 First Meeting of, 24

The History of Transylvania University. 201

Trustees—

Suspended,	58
Accountable to the Legislature,	60
Of Kentucky Academy,	°63
First, of Transylvania University,	72
Proceedings in the Election of Doctor Holley,	106-108
Ousted by the Legislature,	108, 109
Who Received Doctor Holley's Resignation,	147, 148
Memorial to the Legislature,	154, 155, 157, 158
Union of Kentucky Academy and Transylvania Seminary,	67-72
Union of Transylvania and Kentucky Universities,	177
Vancouver, C.,	°45
Vaughan, John,	62
Vertner, Daniel,	165
Wallace, Caleb,	25, 26, °28, 29, 52, 55, °63, 70, 72, 75
Wallace, Thomas,	92
Wallace, W.,	110
Ward, W.,	°28, 38, 41, °63
Warfield, Charles H.,	°99
Warfield, Elisha,	147, 148, 158
Warfield, Doctor Walter,	85
Warfield, William P.,	166
Warner, Alfred,	165
Washington, George,	62
Washington, Thomas,	89
Wasson, Joseph,	177
Weekly Recorder,	120
Attacks on Doctor Holley,	121
Weigart, George,	°159

Weir, James,	165, 167
Welsh, Reverend James,	70, 77
As a Clergyman,	82
Dissatisfaction and Resignation,	83, 84
West, Edward,	°45
Western Luminary,	139, 144
White, LL. D., Hugh L.,	°126
White, LL. D., Henry H. (Introduction),	7
Wickliffe, Daniel Carmichael,	°126
Wickliffe, senior, Robert,	°114, 133, 165, 167
Wickliffe, junior, Robert,	163-165
Biographic Sketch of,	°163
Wilkins, Charles,	°45, 86
Wilkinson, General James,	29, 39
Williams, John,	13
Wilson, Isaac,	37, 38, 41-43
Wilson, James,	62
Wilson, Nathaniel,	°45, 51
Winter, Elisha J.,	154, 155, 158
Woodrow, Alexander,	79
Woods, D. D., Reverend Alva,	151
Unanimously Elected President,	158
Biographic Sketch of,	°158
Resigns,	160
Woodson, Samuel Hughes,	°115
Woolley, Honorable Aaron K.,	165, 168
Yandell, Doctor L. P.,	163
Young, Captain,	39
Young, Reverend John C.,	161

F
446
F48
no.11

Filson Club, Louisville,
Publications

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
